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Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOV

THE vindicated pre-election pollsters had hardly packed away their crystal balls than the analysts, anxious to bask in the light of wisdom after the event, rushed onto the scene to explain why the Republicans lost control of both Houses. In their headlong race to get there first with the reasons, they sound somewhat less than convincing, and among the measures that are said to have robbed the Republicans of their popularity is, strangely enough, that which outlawed segregation in schools. A curious comment indeed, since not only was this hailed by the majority of the American people as one of the most positive measures of the Republicans' two-year reign, but also because the Court, and not the Administration, was responsible for it. On the other hand, Republican policy toward the price-support system, which was expected to alienate the affection of the farmers, is conspicuously absent among the reasons now that results show the farm belt did not carry its displeasure to the ballot box. Lacking among the profusion of analyses is one good reason. Perhaps there isn't one.

PRESIDENT Eisenhower, in his comment on the results of the election declined to view them as a repudiation of his programme by the voters, and said he thought the great mass of people believed in his Administration's moderate approach to the great problems of the day. There may be more justification for the President's contention than the Democratic victory would make it appear, at least as far as foreign policy is concerned. If so, the inevitable conclusion seems to be that the great American electorate is prepared to trust the Administration, but not the party that runs it. Looking back at the pressures to which the President and his Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, were subjected by the extremist wing of their party, pressures to which they yielded for a time but in the end successfully resisted, the conclusion is not entirely absurd. "Massive retaliation," at one time projected as a revolutionary change in American defence policy, produced rather massive repercussions, but was abandoned. Indo-China was proclaimed absolutely the first line of defence in South-East Asia, but it proved an advance post expendible in the interests of peace. At one time it was either the European Defence Community or an "agonizing reappraisal." But E.D.C. died — painlessly.

IT is inconceivable that Mr. Eisenhower could ever admit it, but Democratic control of the House and Senate has removed some of the Administration's more formidable bugbears. Senator McCarthy now relinquishes control of the Government Operation Committee and its embarrassing offshoot, the Permanent Investigation Committee; Senator Wiley loses control of the powerful Foreign Relations Committee and the opportunity of making public policy pronouncements which at times sought to influence the White House away from the moderate course it was attempting to steer. The President has already taken back his pre-election warning that a Democratic Congress could mean "cold war" between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. It may yet prove a boon.

Jerusalem, November 5, 1954.

CHIEF RABBI LEAVES FOR ENGLAND, CANADA

The Chief Rabbi and Mrs. Isaac Halevi Herzog left by air yesterday for a short visit to England and Canada in connection with the construction of the Chief Rabbinate Centre in Jerusalem.

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WHENEVER YOU NEED ... DAMAT ... MANUFACTURERS ... SANITARY FITTINGS

France Warns Egypt Of Trade Sanctions

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Diplomatic quarters today said France might threaten economic sanctions against Egypt if energetic steps were not taken soon to halt Cairo Radio's encouragement of North African terrorism.

The Foreign Ministry would not comment on this today, but confirmed that M. Alexandre Parodi, Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry had registered a strong protest with the Egyptian Ambassador here on Monday about Cairo's "Voice of the Arabs" broadcasts.

Cairo Radio had lauded the Algerian terrorist attacks on Monday morning which it described as the opening shots in the battle for liberation from "French domination."

France protested previously against broadcasts beamed at the North African population particularly during the Moroccan troubles last August, but apparently with little success.

Diplomatic quarters said M. Parodi's interview with Ambassador Mahmoud Saleh el-Falake had so far failed to quieten Cairo Radio. A further Arabic broadcast yesterday saluted the "new Algerian revolution" as "a new phase in the Algerian people's fight for their freedom."

The government has made it clear that if these "intolerable" attacks on the French administration in Algeria continued it would have serious consequences on future Franco-Egyptian relations. It has not announced what steps it will take to back up its protests but these quarters believed it would mainly be a question of retaliation in the economic sphere. France is at present the world's biggest buyer of Egyptian cotton.

The Egyptian Ambassador was due to leave for Cairo today for two or three days and was expected to report to his government on the strained relations between the two countries.

France has also protested to Cairo against the arrest of three Frenchmen in Egypt a few days ago. It was reported here today that at least seven French citizens and persons from French North Africa have been seized by the Egyptian authorities recently.

Two Frenchmen and a Tunisian were detained a few weeks ago for alleged complicity in a Zionist plot. The Frenchmen were later released but the Tunisian, Dr. Marsouk of the Cairo Jewish hospital was still reported to be behind bars.

More recently Nathan and Joyce Blau, both of Tunisian origin, Henri Cohen, and Nazim Mlach from Algeria, were arrested allegedly for Communist activities.

The France-Egypt friendship groups in Parliament today decided to suspend their activities unless the Egyptian Government halts Cairo Radio incitement of North African terrorism.

US Aid To Egypt Due Next Week

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Announcement of a U.S. economic aid programme of about $40m. for Egypt is expected within the next few days, an authoritative source said today.

The official disclosure of the programme by the Foreign Operations Administration will probably be made simultaneously in Cairo and Washington, and may be timed to coincide with the arrival in the Egyptian capital of Mr. Norman Paul, FOA Director in the Middle East, Africa and South Asia, who will fly tomorrow to London.

"RHONE" HAS TROUBLE

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Swiss S.S. Rhone, which left Haifa for Eilat on Wednesday with 400 tons of building material, returned to port here today because of engine trouble.

French Troops In Action in Algeria

ALGIERS, Thursday. — French troops supported by tanks and planes who launched a dawn attack had completed the recapture of three towns by nightfall in the eastern Algerian uplands and the seizure of 128 suspected rebels.

Opposing them was an armed Algerian "Army of God." An estimated 2,000 nationalists are facing the troops and military sources estimated it would take two divisions to dislodge the rebels from the peaks and crags of the region.

The nationalists at last reports still held at least two key points in the trouble centre in the Aures mountain range some 100 kms. south of Constantine. They are entrenched in peaks overlooking Arris, the chief town there, and in el-Oujia in pine forests nearby. The French recaptured Batna, Arris and finally Foum Toub where the dawn action was carried out.

French reports said 250 Tunisian "uniformed bandits" had crossed the frontier to join the Algerian rebels in the Aures area.

(Reuter, UP)

Serlin Asks Doctors For Moderation

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. "The country cannot have good medical services without good doctors, nor good doctors without good conditions," Mr. Joseph Serlin, Minister of Health, told the 27th national conference of the Medical Association which opened here tonight.

The Government was not indifferent to the problem of doctors' working conditions, he said, but there was a difference between the desirable and the possible. There was an egalitarian tendency in the country, which had a deep objective reason: Zionism taught the return of the Jews to a life of physical work. The common man was idealised to enable him to carry out his pioneering effort. This produced a belittlement of the intelligentsia. The time had come for a change, but he hoped it would not be infused with politics.

With all sympathy, the Government could not grant the doctors' demands in the middle of the budgetary year.

He would present to the next Knesset session a Bill for setting up a medical council.

A bitter tone rang through the address of Dr. Y. Avigdori, who opened the conference on behalf of the Association presidium. The Government had found reserves for the bus cooperatives, for the bakers and carp-breeders but none for bettering phy[illegible]ians' pay.

Several hundred delegates, the Mayor of Haifa and representatives of medical organizations attended the opening. The conference will last three days.

Nasser Arrests 'Brother' Slated as Successor

Egyptian security authorities yesterday morning arrested Mohammed Hussein Ashmawy, former Education Minister, who was allegedly slated to take Premier Nasser's place as head of the Revolution Council in the Moslem Brotherhood plot to overthrow the junta, the Arab News Agency reported.

Ashmawy was regarded among the top leaders of the Brotherhood, and confessions of detained Brethren revealed he would have become Egypt's leader following the planned assassination of the military junta leaders.

BAT GALIM CREW REMANDED FURTHER

CAIRO, Thursday. — A magistrate here today ordered the detention for another 15 days of the 10 crew members of the Israel ship Bat Galim held by the Egyptian authorities since September 28.

They were previously held for 30 days. Last week it was announced that the investigation by the Attorney-General had been completed and that the trial would begin this week.

(UP, Reuter)

Khoury Wins Vote

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuter). — Syrian Premier Faris el-Khoury last night won a vote of confidence for his Cabinet but only after an eight-hour debate, one of the longest in Syrian parliamentary annals. The vote was 84 to 46 with one abstention.

Prior to the session more than 1,000 persons staged a sit-down demonstration in front of the Parliament, demanding the resignation of the new Cabinet which was formed on Friday after a 15-day crisis, the Arab News Agency reported.

No Back Seat For Israel In ME—Sharett

Israel will not accept a secondary role in the Middle East and is determined to correct present tendencies that would give the Arab States military supremacy, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, declared in Jerusalem yesterday in a foreign policy address to an American Study Mission made up of leaders of the United Jewish Appeal.

Mr. Sharett stressed that arming the Arab States, however conceived, represents a grave threat to Israel's safety in the light of continued Arab truculence.

He listed continued Arab forays over the border, Egypt's refusal to permit free passage through the Suez Canal, and the refusal of the Arab states to consider a general peace settlement as reasons why military assistance should have been withheld in the first place.

The Prime Minister stressed further that the Arabs may interpret this aid as an endorsement of their anti-Israel policy and may turn their increased military might against this country.

Eight-Day Study

The UJA mission, headed by Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg of New York, General Chairman of the Appeal, arrived on Wednesday for eight-days study of immigrant settlement and agricultural development needs preparatory to the UJA campaign for 1955. The 35-man mission, made up of leading American businessmen and philanthropic leaders, will submit their findings on December 10, 11 and 12 to the goal-setting annual national conference of the UJA.

In the evening, Premier Moshe Sharett, who stood host to the conference at the President Hotel, introduced Mr. Warburg as "a central pillar of that great edifice." Mr. Warburg declared that the Mission had come to Israel as a country which held high the beacon of democracy. "Israel makes us feel at home," explained Mr. Warburg, because it held many things dear which Americans also cherished. "I don't know who is the rich relative and who is the poor," admitted the UJA leader, who felt that this State could give spiritual satisfaction to its benefactors in equal measure to the material wants it received.

Eshkol Urges Aid

The need for renewed enthusiasm from the Jews of America was emphasized by Mr. Zalman Shazar, Acting Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, who reminded the Mission what efforts would be demanded of them if they were to come to the rescue of North African Jewry.

Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, addressing the mission at a dinner given by Mr. Sharett, urged American Jews to help Israel overcome many of the remaining economic obstacles brought on by the past six and a half year inflow of immigration.

Asserting that both the Appeal and the Israel Bond Drive "are dedicated to these tasks," he stressed, nevertheless, that "both efforts must produce many added millions of dollars if the Israel economy is to be sustained."

The order of the day," he declared, "must be an increase in the sale of bonds, and a sharp increase in the campaign income of the UJA." He hailed the Appeal for making available some $65m. through the successful conduct of an unprecedented five-year loan from America's Jewish communities.

Mr. Eshkol termed the conduct of the loan by the UJA and the response to it "one of the most glorious episodes in the history of American Jewry's active partnership in the building of Israel." As a result of the close to $65m. already received Israel is today in a position where it can conduct its financial affairs in a "sensible, planned and orderly" way.

The Knesset Speaker, Cabinet Ministers, the Governor of the State Bank, senior government officials, and leaders of the community in the academic and political spheres were among the guests at dinner.

Today the mission is to hear Mr. Joseph Saphir, Minister of Communications; Mr. Shazar, Dr. Giora Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, and Mr. Teddy Kollek, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office.

A special exhibition of Israel arts and crafts has been set up in the lobby of the King David Hotel, by WIZO Home Industries and the Home Industries Department of the Ministry of Labour.

Talks On $25m. Grant Going Well

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Thursday.—Negotiations for the first payment of $25m. on account of this year's U.S. grant-in-aid to Israel are proceeding satisfactorily, it is reported here.

The 83rd Congress stipulated that American economic aid to all countries take the form both of outright grants and long-term loans to be repaid in local currency. The proportion of the Israel grant which is to be given as a long-term loan, instead of an outright grant, has not yet been decided.

Britain Rejects Arab Protest On Jerusalem

LONDON, Thursday. — Britain tonight rejected the Arab protest regarding the presentation of credentials by Mr. John W. Nicholls, new British Ambassador, in Jerusalem. Minister of State Anthony Nutting told eight senior Arab League diplomats that Mr. Nicholls would present his credentials in Jerusalem on November 10.

He said the action had no political implications, being an "international courtesy." He said Britain did not intend to move her Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The Arab diplomats told Mr. Nutting they feared the presentation of the British envoy's credentials in Jerusalem would cause a deterioration of British-Arab relations. Hereplied that the decision was taken following consultations with the U.S. and France.

The Arab verbal protest followed a similar move in Washington yesterday when the Arab Ambassadors there complained against the intention of Mr. Edward Lawson, the U.S. Ambassador, to present his credentials in Jerusalem.

(Mr. Lawson is to present his credentials on November 12. He will call on Mr. Moshe Sharett, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, on Monday).

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the British Ambassador to Amman today conferred at the Jordan Foreign Ministry following the protest presented earlier by the Jordan Government.

(Reuter, UP)

The Jordan Government is now studying the possibility of demanding the submission of credentials from all foreign diplomatic envoys in the Old City as a counter move to Israel's action in this connection in Jerusalem, according the Old City daily "A-Diffa."

"El Jihad" blamed the Arabs for the situation. While the Israel Government moved its administrative departments, the Knesset and the President's official residence to Jerusalem, "we Arabs continued to sleep... and when we wake up we do so only to talk and talk without accomplishing anything," the paper declared.

"A-Diffa" pointed out that "through our neglect Arab Jerusalem has become nothing more than a village."

Trade Ministry Stops Exports to Turkey

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Ministry of Commerce and Industry this week stopped the issue and even the renewal of licences for export to Turkey, unless the goods are paid in advance by letters of credit it is learned here. This means a virtual stop of exports sold against payment on presentation of documents, usually effected on arrival of the goods in a Turkish port.

No official announcement has been made nor any explanation given, exporters report.

Turkey buys most of its goods against payment on presentation of documents. Exporters here will not be able to compete any longer with other supplier countries on the Turkish market.

ARABS TRY STOPPING ETHIOPIA RECOGNITION

BEIRUT, Thursday (UP). — The Arab League has asked its member states to take diplomatic efforts to dissuade Ethiopia from carrying out its plans to recognize Israel.

Israel, Jordan to Probe Claim Of Shooting in Triangle

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An investigation team of Israel and Jordan officers and U.N. Observers is to go tomorrow to the Seita area in the Little Triangle from where, according to a Jordan report, an Arab Legionnaire was shot and wounded today.

The report of the shooting was brought to the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission during its seven-hour emergency meeting at the Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem today.

The meeting discussed three complaints: one from Israel concerning shooting in the Megiddo area, and two from Jordan, one on the same incident and a second charging that Israelis had crossed the border.

The firing across the Demarcation Line by Jordanian National guards on Border Police patrol on November 1, in the Megiddo district, was termed a breach of the General Armistice Agreement, in a resolution adopted by the MAC.

The Jordan resolution which was voted on paragraph by paragraph, was adopted in a deleted and revised form. The final resolution adopted found that on November 1, in the Zububa (Megiddo) district, fire was opened on Jordan citizens from an Israel force across the Line, this constituting a breach of the Agreement.

The first paragraph of Jordan's original resolution, finding that Israel forces had crossed into Jordan territory in the Zububa area on November 1 and opened fire on Jordan shepherds and village guards was not adopted, the Chairman abstaining.

Israel was represented by Sgan-Aluf Shaul Ramati and Rav-Seren Arye Doron. Jordan was represented by Major Ishak and H. Nuseibeh.

The two sessions lasted from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. After the voting was finished the Israel delegation requested the Chairman to convene an emergency session today to discuss an Israel complaint that an Israel policeman had been injured in the shooting in the Zububa area, ANA reported. The Israel delegation said that the UN investigation of this incident, including evidence taken from the injured policeman, now in hospital, has now been completed.

The meeting was scheduled for Saturday according to ANA.

The question of the Jerusalem Local Commanders agreement was discussed in the Old City on Wednesday between the U.N. Chief of Staff, General Edson L. M. Burns, and the chief Jordan MAC delegate, Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh, according to "Falastin," the old city daily. The matter is to be pursued further this week between the General and the Jordan Defence Minister Anwar Nuseibeh.

The paper claimed that General Burns promised Dr. Nuseibeh that U.N. Observers would stop using jeeps with Israel made tires.

JORDANIANS OPEN FIRE NEAR MAGAL

Fire was opened at a vehicle travelling near Magal settlement, in the Tulkarem area, at 3:15 yesterday afternoon from the direction of Zeita, in Jordan territory, the Army spokesman has announced. The settlers returned the fire. There were no casualties.

Democrats Win Senate By One Seat; Control Congress

Initiative Left To Turkey, Pakistan

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — There is no confirmation here of rumours of impending talks between Washington, London and Ankara for the purpose of converting the Turco-Pakistani pact into a general regional alliance covering the whole Middle East. The report was put out in Cairo by Arab League spokesmen who believe that Persia and the Arab states will shortly by invited to join such an arrangement.

The feeling here is rather that Turkey and Pakistan will be encouraged by the U.S. and Britain to make individual efforts to draw the other Middle Eastern States into a wider regional pact system.

The first step may well be an alliance between Turkey and Egypt. The Egyptian Ambassador in Ankara is understood to have stated that the ground for such a step has been prepared and that official talks are to open shortly. Cairo is now apparently waiting for Ankara to fix a date.

Bilateral Pact Envisioned

What is projected is a strictly bilateral defence pact rather than Egypt's adherence to the Turko-Pakistani alliance. The Egyptians seem to consider that they have taken a major step in this direction by agreeing to the provision of the Suez agreement that an attack on Turkey by a power outside the Middle East should constitute a condition for the return of the British forces.

In the Egyptian view it is now for Turkey to make the next move. Apparently it is felt in Cairo that if Egypt were to join the Turco-Pakistani pact this would give the green light to Nuri e-Said to make Iraq follow suit, in which case the Egyptians would find themselves ordinary members of a regional pact including some of their rivals.

The only other indication of diplomatic activity today is a hint that Turkey would like to reinforce her military links with Libya, whose Def. Co. Minister recently visited Ankara. There have been some interesting allegations about Egyptian and Libyan support for the armed insurgents in Tunisia and Algeria and today there is the first hint from Paris that the French Government may be asked by some of its more vigilant Gaullist supporters to draw London's attention to the machinations of the Arab League.

The extent of British influence in Libya is probably overrated in Paris, where suspicions of the intelligence service die hard and have just been revived by the publication of de Gaulle's memoirs with their bitter comment on British wartime activities in Syria. The French, however, tend to have fewer illusions about the Cairo junta than some British liberal circles who are reluctant to admit that their admired hero Colonel Nasser is playing the game of the anti-Western Moslem fanatics.

Cairo still has a good press here. Even the report that Nagib has refused to sign the Suez agreement and is virtually under arrest is being given only very limited prominence in one or two newspapers hostile to the agreement with Egypt.

Oregon Journalist Tips Scales

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The election in Oregon of Mr. Richard Neuberger, a 41-year-old journalist, today assured Democratic control of the United States Senate. His slender majority—is it expected to be less than 2,000 in a total poll of over 567,000—was the last poll announced of Tuesday's elections, in which the Republicans were edged out of control of both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

CASE NEUBERGER

Mr. Neuberger's victory leaves the Senate standing at 48 Democrats and 47 Republicans with one Independent, Mr. Wayne Morse, of Oregon, who is pledged to support the Democrats.

In the House of Representatives where all 435 seats weret filled, the standing is 233 Democrats to 203 Republicans.

The Senate contest was the closest in American history. A recount has been called for in New Jersey, where Mr. Clifford Case, Liberal Republican attacked as a "Left-Winger" by sections of his own party, has a provisional majority of 1,388. The Democrats have refused to concede this victory.

In Oregon, Governor Paul Patterson ordered the guarding of ballot boxes until the official count is finished and this is not expected until December 1.

Dewey Orders Recount

In New York, Governor Thomas Dewey ordered a recount in the close gubernatorial election in which Democrat Averell Harriman defeated Sen. Irving Ives by 11,000 votes out of five million. State Attorney - General Nathaniel Goldstein, a Republican, also ordered a sweeping investigation into "alleged irregularities," most of them in the New York City area.

Despite President Eisenhower's prediction of a "political cold war" if he faced a Congress dominated by the Democrats — a prediction which he modified yesterday — political authorities are convinced that in foreign policy, trade and tariffs, the Democrats will give him more cooperation than he had from many Republican conservatives when they held Congressional power.

This would increase the chances of approval next year of the President's programme for a three-year extension of the tariff cutting Reciprocal Trade Law.

The big prize for the Congressional victors is control of all the committees which hold power over proposed legislation and can conduct investigations which have harried the White House and other government agencies.

McCarthy to Go

Unless there is an unexpected reverse in the Oregon result, one of the first actions of the Democrats will be to remove the controversial Republican Sen. Joseph McCarthy from his influential posts as chairman of two investigation committees. His place will be taken by Senator John McClellan, an Arkansas Democrat, and a critic of Mr. McCarthy.

Meanwhile, Rep. Sam Rayburn, of Texas, who will resume a familiar role as Speaker, told the United Press that when Democrats take control of the House in January they will demand that the Republicans "put up or shut up" on their claims of mass dismissals of federal security risks.

Rep. Francis E. Walter, who is slated to become Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, announced he will ask the House to abolish the investigating group.

On foreign affairs, Mr. Rayburn said the Democrats favour a "strong" policy and will work with President Eisenhower to "try to make it a non-partisan policy."

(Reuter, UP)

Pro-Israeli Reaction To Results Moderate

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Thursday.—Friends of Israel are hopeful that the large number of successful Democratic and Republican candidates who signed the memorandum opposing the grant of U.S. arms to the Arab states can form a bloc able to gather sufficient strength to influence State Department policy.

But they are not under the illusion that a Democratic victory automatically helps Israel, as stated in a foreign policy report from Paris by "The New York Times" correspondent Cyrus L. Sulzberger yesterday.

Congressional reins are held largely by the powerful Committee Chairmen, and both Houses' Foreign Affairs Chairmen will be southern Democrats who have never shown particular understanding of Israel's problems.

Against Supplying Arms

Representative Robert Chipperfield, the House Committee Chairman who voted against the supplying of arms to Iraq, is replaced by Representative James Richards. Senator Alexander Wiley who has addressed important Zionist meetings, turns over the Chairmanship of the Upper House Committee to Senator Walter George of Georgia.

Senator Richard Neuberger's close victory in Oregon, together with Senator Herbert Lehman, whose term expires in 1956, means two Jewish Senators. Only once before from 1907 to 1912 have there been two Jewish Senators—Simon Guggenheim, of Colorado, and Isidor Rayner, of Maryland. There are at least 10 Jewish Representatives.

Mr. Neuberger is the first Democratic Party candidate to win a Senate seat in Oregon in 40 years. (INA reports that the Oregon contest was one of the few in which anti-Semitism cropped up.)

170 Members Pledged

(The United Press quotes an announcement of the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs which said that at least 170 members of the new Congress will be pledged to oppose U.S. policy of offering military aid to the Arab States. On election eve the Committee announced that 225 of nearly 1,000 candidates endorsed the statement. It said that 249 actually signed it and 78 others issued substantially identical statements on their own.

(A total of 95 signers of the Committee-sponsored pledge were defeated by candidates who also endorsed it. Non-signers were defeated by 75 "pro-Israel" candidates, and 60 who took a publicly "pro-Israel" stand were defeated by candidates who opposed the Committee position or took no public position on Middle East affairs.)

39 MORE SHEEP RETURNED

Thirty-eight sheep from the flock of the Bin Hashofet settlement in the Shomron, which were stolen by armed Jordanians on September 27, were returned yesterday afternoon to the Israel authorities, the Army spokesman has announced.

Of the original flock of 480 430 were returned on October 9.

Who's she?

Particulars on page 5

CeDe's GALIL Chocolate

TO
FRANKFURT
One of 19 cities on the SAS route
Fly SAS

Social & Personal

President and Mrs. Yitzhak Ben-Zvi yesterday gave a luncheon for the Turkish Minister, Mr. Sefkati Istinyeli and the Director General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Walter Eytan.

The nine-member delegation of the Women's Division of the UJA in the U.S. were the guests of ZOA House in Tel Aviv to tea yesterday afternoon.

The visiting delegation of the Joint Palestine Appeal in England made a trip yesterday to Negev settlements and also to Yuval Gad and Ashkelon.

Professor Leo Strauss, of the University of Chicago, has arrived in Jerusalem to take up an appointment as guest professor in philosophy and political theory at the Hebrew University. His published works include books on Hobbe's political philosophy, natural right and history, Spinoza's Bible criticism, and Maimonides.

Dr. Moshe Ne'eman is to serve as Acting Director of the Israel Research Council during the absence of Professor S. Sambursky, who has left for a five-week visit to South America to attend the UNESCO conference in Uruguay.

ARRIVALS: Dr. M. Alison, from France, the 63rd and last delegate to the Jerusalem conference of the International Social Security Association; Mr. M. Silverberg, leading shareholder of Paramount Pictures, for the UJA conference, also Mr. Boris Smolar, editor in chief of the JNA news agency in the US (by El Al); Mr. Norbert Masur, head of the UJA in Sweden.

DEPARTURES: Mr. A. Kenikoff, Director of the Swiss-Israel Bank, returning to Zurich after a short visit (by KLM); Professor Albert Picot, former Minister of Education in the Cantonal Government of Geneva, returning from a nine-day visit (by El Al).

BIRTH and BRITH MILAH

HERZIKOWITZ — to Jacqueline (née Mihalovici), wife of Emanuel Herzikowitz — a son. The Brith Milah will take place on Tuesday, November 9, at 11.30 a.m. at the Assutah Hospital, Tel Aviv. All relatives and friends are cordially invited.

MARRIAGE

ROSENBERG—GUR ARIEH

Haluts Rosenberg and Anugah Gur Arieh have been married in Kvutzat Hamadiyeh.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

Mrs. Edith Baruch wishes to thank all those who kindly sent messages of sympathy on the death of her husband, Dr. F.L. Baruch.

NORBERT WELDER, 70

The Swiss benefactor of the Hebrew University and the National and University Library, Mr. Norbert Welder, of Zurich, yesterday celebrated his 70th birthday. Mr. Welder, an active Zionist since early youth is editor of the "Bücherblatt."

Mr. Welder's gifts to the Library include a substantial number of books from his own library.

Where to go

TODAY
JERUSALEM

★ Exhibitions:—
"Landscape painting from the Baroque to our Day." Three Parisian ateliers. Exhibit of the month: Still Life "The Breakfast Table" by Abraham van Beyeren. Bezalel Museum, 9-1, (tomorrow 10-1).
Department of Antiquities, special exhibition: Excavations of a Cana'anite Temple on the seashore of Nahariya (XVIIIth-XVth centuries B.C.E.). 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Open 9-1.
Paintings by I. Aschheim, J. Steinhardt, M. Sima, K. Singer, R. Naher (Lichter), and Plastics Exhibition by Paima Harel; "Nora Studio," 9 Ben Maimon Ave., 10-1, 3-6 p.m. Also tomorrow 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Paintings by Haim Naher Lichter; autumn exhibition of Jerusalem artists, Artists House, 10 a.m.—1 p.m., Fridays and Saturdays, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions:—
Over 150 paintings by 20 Young painters. Museum, 10 a.m., 1 p.m. Also tomorrow.

KIBBUTZ HAZOREA

★ Exhibition
Water colours and drawings by the late Ilo Mayer-Meros, Wilfrid Israel House.

TOMORROW
JERUSALEM

★ Theatre:—
"Pygmalion", Chamber Theatre, Edison, 9 p.m.
★ Lectures:—
Whither European Jewry? Dr. S. Levy; Bet Ha'am 10.30 a.m.
The Weekly Portion of the Bible, Dr. Bar-Dayan; Bet Ha'am 4 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Reception
"Savta" for tourists, arranged by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, 6.30 p.m.
★ Drama Reading:—
Hagesher — "Bei Geschlossenen Tueren", J.P. Sartre, Beit Ha-halutzot, 97a King George — 8.30 p.m.
★ Concert:—
Chamber Music: Christian Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Britten; Museum, 8.30 p.m.
★ Theatre:—
"Casablan", Chamber Theatre, Magrebi Hall, 7 and 9.15 p.m.
Habimah, "The China Mutiny," Habimah Theatre, 8.45 and 9.45.

RAMAT GAN

★ Zirstron:—
Circus Parsch, 6.30, 9.15 p.m.

Pension Reich
139 Rehov Hanassi, Centre, Carmel.
After-season rate IL.6 including taxes and service.
Also permanent arrangements with full or part board.

About 350 guests attended a reception given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Israel M. Sieff at Tel Mond yesterday on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Sieff Institute.

Mr. Meyer Weisgal recounted the growth of the Institute and presented a scroll to Mr. and Mrs. Sieff in recognition of their contribution to science in Israel. A Jewish National Fund Golden Book certificate was presented by members of the technical staff.

Mr. and Mrs. Sieff replied to the address.

The Menashe Baharav orchestra played during the afternoon.

Among those present were the British Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Moore, Lord and Lady Jowitt, Mr. and Mrs. Fredric R. Mann, the Mayors of Natanya and Rehovot, members of the Weizmann Institute and representatives of organizations and institutions throughout the country.

Spy Must Serve Five-Year Term

The appeal of a 22-year-old man, sentenced to five years in prison for passing military secrets to a neighbouring country, was yesterday rejected by the Supreme Court sitting as a Court of Criminal Appeals.

Since the Official Secrets Ordinance, on the basis of which the accused was found guilty, did not define "enemy," this concept should be defined as a state of war with a particular country, Mr. A. Angel, counsel for the Appellant claimed. In view of the Armistice Agreement, this state does not exist between Israel and the country to which the accused passed secrets, counsel held, claiming further that the District Court was not empowered to judge the accused as the offence had been committed outside the Israel boundaries.

The Court rejected the appeal without calling on the State Attorney, Mr. Colin Gluckman.

HISTADRUT HOUSE

MIGDAL ASHKELON, Thursday. — The cornerstone for a local Histadrut House named for Mr. Joseph Schlossberg, President of the Histadrut Appeal in the U.S. and Canada, was laid here this evening in the presence of Mr. Schlossberg, who gave a short address, and a crowd of 3,000.

The House will have 20 offices and a hall seating 300.

Citrus Exports To Fetch Better Price

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.—Six-and-a-half million cases of citrus will be sold to Europe this year at prices above those of last season. Because of the smaller harvest expected the allocation will be on the basis of a "fair distribution between all customers," according to Mr. Yehuda Horin, member of the citrus sales delegation who returned today by KLM from a two-month trip to Europe, the U.S. and Canada.

The allocation is expected to be: Britain — three million crates as against 3.5m. last year; Scandinavia — 1.5m.; Belgium, France and Holland — 1m.; West Germany — 250,000; while 750,000 crates will be shipped to Eastern European countries including the Soviet Union, Poland and Hungary. An experimental shipment of 25,000 cases is to be made to Canada.

Prices this year are from two to three shillings sterling above last year's, when 30 shillings was obtained. Prices vary from country to country because of different marketing costs. Because of delays in the shipment of Italian lemons, prices obtained for Israel lemons will be 10 shillings higher than last year. There will be no change in grapefruit prices.

Competition from Spain will not be serious this year as, because of last year's blight, the Spanish crop is still expected to be 25 per cent below that of two years ago.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 249, 48.9 & 25.3 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow: 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 6.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 4.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.35 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. Music at Noon. 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.50 Break for Music. 3.30 Kabbala: Shabbat. 4.00 Children's Hour. 4.30 Chess Corner. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Legend for Violin & Orchestra (Wieniawsky); Piano Concerto (Mesotti); "Romeo & Juliet," Suite No.2 (Prokofieff). 7.00 Light Music (R). 7.30 Folk Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.30 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Overture "Susanne's Secret" (Wolff-Ferrari), the Tonhalle Orchestra of Zurich, Conductor: the composer; "Petrushka" (Stravinsky), the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande, Conductor: Ernest Ansermet; Cello Concerto (Honegger); Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Conductor: Shimon Mishori, Soloist: Yonkov Menes; Symphony No.3 (Nielsen), Danish State Radio Orchestra, Conductor: Thomas Jensen. 10.30 Songs (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Suite No.3 (Bach); Three Nocturnes (Mozart); Suite in the Olden Style (Nagan Neugarten). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Trio No. 1 (Haydn), Quintet for Clarinet and Strings (Mozart). 11.45 Light Music. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatres and Films. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Music of Our Times. 2.40 Talk by Dr. P. Hecarali on "Beauty." 4.00 Variety (R). 4.30 Opera: "Carmen" (Bizet) Acts III & IV. 5.45 Readings. 7.00 "Guests in the Studio." 7.15 Talk. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.25 Bible Reading. 8.45 Sport. 9.30 Newsreel. 9.05 Hamavdil and Maiaveh Malka. 9.25 Concert: Violin Concerto (Prokofieff): Fantasy on "Ruins of Athens" (Beethoven-Liszt). 10.15 Folk Dances (R). 10.45 Dance Music (R). 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
491, 440, 385, 344, 41.8 & 30.5 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. **French News:** 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS HOUR (32.5, 24.9 & 468 M.): 6.35 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.50 French. 7.00 Ladino. 7.20 Yiddish. 8.00 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (49.8 M.): 11.15 p.m. Reading & News. 11.30 The Story of Return. 11.45 Building of the State. Tomorrow: 11.15 p.m. News and Programme Highlights. 11.25 Folk Songs. 11.35 "As! See R." 11.50 Melaveh Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 326, 235 & 220 M.) **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert: Symphony No.41 (Mozart). 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Names in the News. 7.45 Music (R). 8.30 News. 8.45 Folk Dances. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.80, 24.92, 30.52 & 30.99 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m.

Today: News. News Talk. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News, News Talk. Press Review.

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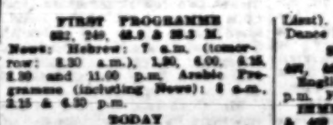
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Israel Bows to Uruguay, Last in Standings

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday. —Israel lost to Uruguay by 74 points to 69 in the World Amateur Basketball Championships here last night, and now lies last on the list of eight finalists.

At halftime the score was one point, 32-31, in favour of Uruguay. In the second period Israel went into a 52-59 lead. The Uruguayans pulled up to 65-all and then went ahead in the closing minutes without Israel being able to catch up, in a dramatic last minute win.

This put Israel last in the standings with six points from five games, but she has a game in hand over Formosa, France and Canada.

The Philippines beat France 66-60, to gain their fourth win and take third place in the standings. Paraguay swept undefeated through the consolation round to gain the ninth place. Nationalist China scored the upset of the night by defeating Canada, 74 to 61, to win its first victory in the final round.

Israel is due to meet the United States tonight, and Formosa tomorrow.

The present positions are: U.S. 10 points; Brazil 10; Philippines 10; France 8; Canada 8; Uruguay 7; Formosa 7; Israel 6.

(UP)

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Govani, Keren Kayemet, 3393. Agudim, Jaffa Road. **TEL AVIV:** Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 3526. Jaua, 172 Ben Yehuda, 34548. Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Frankel, 28 King George, 3721. Hadassah, Hatikva Quarter, 67084. **JAFFA:** Alkamel, 65 Rehov 4, 82361. **GIVATAYIM:** Brist, 7 Syrkin. **RAMAT GAN:** Levine, 58 Hanegba, Gariv Quarter. **HAIFA:** Massada, 30 Massada, 2807. Hagalil, 19 Allenby. **KIRYAT MOTZKIN:** Moskin, 7202.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: 9 Eruchwisin, near Zion Cinema, 3674. **TEL AVIV:** (Day) Malchert, 30 Sheinkin, 2532. Tabatchnik, 54 King George, 22962. Merkus Hatzafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22993. Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin, Hitajewics, 22 Hayarkon, 2585. Maccabi, New Maccabi Quarter, 67397. **JAFFA:** Jaffa, 10 Rehov 4, 82700. (Night). Kolberg, 28 Allenby, 23936. Bracha, 248 Dizengoff, 25440. Moscovici, 25 King George, 62650. Moshenson, 92 Ben Yehuda, 20481. Maccabi, New Maccabi Quarter, 67397. **JAFFA:** Gelanica, 19 Rehov 4, 82429. **RAMAT GAN:** Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik. **RAMAT YITZHAK:** Hatichon, 86 Hatichon.
HAIFA: Admon, 6 Hanevilim, 4178. Mashiah, opposite Hadar Cinema, 2068. Carmel: Har Hacarmel, 4713. **KIRYAT MOTZKIN:** Moskin, 7202.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. B. Abelas, 15 Uzaishkin, 2662. Dr. Herman Horn, 20 King George, 3746. Dr. P. Dreifus, 3 Bartenura, 61470.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shalsam, 1 Syrkin, 25642. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 166 Dizengoff, 36252. Dr. I. Griffel, 8 Ben Yehuda, 23496. **JAFFA:** Dr. Alcalai, 65 Rehov 4.
HAIFA: Dr. A. Csobal, 34 Pevsner, 2666. Dr. M. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6852.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Bouanov, 31 Arlozoroff, 61217. Dr. R. Schonfeld, 19 Ben Yehuda, 61474.
TEL AVIV: Same as yesterday. **HAIFA:** Dr. H. Sharman, 3 Hanevilim, 2424. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6852. (Day) Dr. K. Golergant, 1 Gilzil, 4170, (Night) Dr. S. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66225.

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Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.31 p.m. today and ends at 5.32 p.m. tomorrow.

Weekly Portion: Lech Lecha (Bereshit 12.1 — 17.27)
Haftara: Yeshayahu 40.27 — 41.16.

JERUSALEM

Tesharum Synagogue: Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Sermon: Rabbi Y. Avida. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 12.45 & 4 p.m. Arvit 5.30 p.m.
Beit V'Emuna (Gen Reharia): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.
Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.
Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.) Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit 5.40 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (36 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. (Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 p.m.
Ihud Shivat Bnei (67 Ben Yehuda St.) Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 12.30 & 4.30 p.m.
Ihud Shivat Bnei (6 Straus St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.45 p.m.
The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.)): Tonight 4.30 p.m.; Tomorrow Shahrit, 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatikva Synagogue: Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha: 4.30 p.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 4.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Julie de ...
EDEN: Remains To Be Seen.
EDISON: The Lady with the Lamp. (4.30 only). Today at 2.45 p.m.: Une Histoire d'Amour.
ORGIL: The Lusty Men.
ORION: A Queen's World Tour.
ORNA: All I Desire.
STUDIO: Une Histoire d'Amour, 2nd week. Today at 2.30 p.m.: Maytime.
BON: Spartacus, 2nd week. Also today at 5 p.m.
ZION: The Naked Jungle. Today at 2 p.m.: Off Limits.
TEL ZUR: The Couldn't Say No. Today at 2 p.m.: Payment on Demand.

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Tel Aviv Stock Markets

Nov. 4

		Rise or Fall
Govt. Loans		
3% 1955 (reg.)	103	—
3% 1954 (reg.)	100½	—
3% 1958 (reg.)	100½	—
Pop. Loans		
1949/50 (IL.10)	10(ba)	—
1950/75 (IL.10)	9¾(x)	—3x)
3½% Tazei Dollar 57	123½(x)	—3x)
3½% Tazei Dollar 58	97½	—
3½% War Loan 54/59	95¾	—¼
3½% Govt. Bonds large		
Pal. Bearer Bd.		
Ser. 1	71¾	—
Ser. 2	71¾	—¼
Ser. 3	70¾	—
Ser. 5	88½	—
B. Leumi Ord. sh.	97½	—
A.P.E. Invest.	100	—
4% Debs. 50/70	116½	—
4½% Pref. sh.	106½	—
Ord. sh. "B"	104	—
Gauth Ord. sh. "B"	106½	—
Elbern's Inv.Co. Ord.Sh.		
P.E.C. Inv.Co. Ord. B'sh		
Gen. Mortg. Bk.	87½	—
4% Debs. 48/63	74½	—
6% Pref. sh.	93	—
Binur 4% Debs. 46/58	73½	—
4½% Debs. 52/66 reg.	79½	—
Paas Debs. 4% 42/62	160½	—½
P.L.D.C. Ord. sh. reg.	96½	+1½
5% Debs.	111a)	—½
Afr. Pal. Inv. Ord. sh.	66	—
Hassco 4% Debs. 56/63	92½	—
6% Pref. Ord. sh.	96½	—
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh	174	—6
"A" Ord. sh.	—	—
Pal. Elec. Ord. sh. (Isr.	—	—
Pal. Elec. Ord. sh. (Ldn	—	—
Jer.Elec.Corp.Ord.Sh.	62½	—
Mekoreth Pref. sh.	100a)	—
Ata 4% "C" Pref. sh.	17½	+½
Ord. "C" sh.	16½	—
6-8% Conv. Debs.	142½	—½
"Kardaneh" Ord."B" s	14½	—½
Ord. "C" sh.	10½	—½
7% Conv. Debs. 59/68	108½	—½
Heller-Dee Textile Co		
Ord. sh. reg	870(x)	—
Pal. Brewery 8% conv.	102½	—
Assia-Bej. B" sh.	25½	—
"Tova" Ord. sh.	119½	+½
Nesher 6% Debs. Ser. A	113	—
6% Debs. Ser. B	124	—2
Pal. Cold St. 7% Debs.	138½	+½
Ord. sh. Reg.	203½(c)	—
Lodzia 4½% Pref. sh.	67	—
Pal. Centr. Tr. pref.	95	—

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-right; x) prutot; y) coupons Dec. 15, 1954; z) coupons June 15, 1955.

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The Controller of Road Transport announces hereby that during the months of November and December 1954 drivers' tests and vehicle-examinations will be held, at the places and dates listed:
Beersheba: Thursdays, November 11, and 25; December 9 and 23.
Migdal Ashkelon: Thursdays, Nov. 18; Dec. 2 and 16.
Hadera: Thursdays, Nov. 18; Dec. 2 and 16.
Natanya: Sundays, Nov. 7 and 21; Dec. 5 and 19.
Afula: Mondays, Nov. 8 and 22; Dec. 6 and 20.
Tiberias: Thursdays, Nov. 11 and 25; Dec. 9 and 23.
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Offered for sale household-effects of diplomats who have left the country, and by special assignment, household-effects of a well known personality who has been appointed to the U.S., as well as those of other persons: extraordinarily beautiful furniture, valuable art objects, original famous masters, complete furniture suites, antique and other styles, including odd pieces, electrical appliances, automatic radio gramophone, automatic kitchen ranges, Persian and European carpets, exceedingly beautiful coffee and dinner sets, crystals, cutlery sets, china, light fixtures etc.
THE AUCTION WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1954 between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., 4 and 7 p.m. at 35 REH. BASEL (near Reh. Dizengoff) Fire Brigade Bldg., TEL AVIV.
ON VIEW:
Tomorrow, Sat. November 6, between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday, November 7, between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Monday, November 8, between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.
This auction sale brings on the market beautiful and valuable objects. Seldom has such an abundance of exquisite items been offered. The objects will be sold at any acceptable price, irrespective of their value. A one time, never-returning opportunity.
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COEXISTENCE: What the Russians Mean

By CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW, M.P.

(Former Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who has just returned from a tour of Russia with a British Parliamentary Delegation.)

WHAT exactly do the Russians mean by "coexistence" and "friendship" with non-Communist countries? After a three-week tour of the country, as a member of the British Parliamentary Delegation, I feel I have come much nearer to the answer.

"Coexistence" means different things in Britain and Russia. To us, for example, it means that we should not actively interfere in each other's internal affairs: to the Russians, it means that we should not do this in violent, forcible or obviously dangerous ways — and that, on the whole, the Western countries ought not to do it at all.

"We should fight with ideas, not weapons," declared Mr. Kuznetsov to us plainly enough. "We are Marxists and Communists. And new forces in history lead to new forms of life. We want to end capitalism. But we do not impose our ideas."

Mr. Gromyko seemed rather more cautious. He declared firmly that the Soviet Union did not support foreign Communist parties. When I pointed out that the parties themselves openly stated that they looked to the Soviet Union for leadership, he replied — "We give them moral support, that is all. You in the West tend to think that all Communist parties are agents of the Soviet Union; but in fact they arise out of objective economic and social conditions in the countries concerned."

Molotov's Attitude

When I questioned Mr. Molotov on the same subject, he asked me good-humouredly what "support of foreign Communist parties" I was referring to. I began mentioning one or two instances — Soviet leadership in the Cominform, the printing of subversive literature in Russia for circulation in the West — when Mr. Molotov interrupted — "What literature are you referring to?"

I instanced the "New Times" (which is a Soviet periodical translated into many languages, giving a strong lead to local Communist parties all over the world). Mr. Molotov laughed with genuine amusement — "But these are bought and sold openly," he said. "It is perfectly legitimate." His view appeared to be that open distribution of subversive propaganda was compatible with coexistence, if it was done openly, but not if it was done secretly.

Returning to the charge, I suggested that another form of Soviet support for foreign Communist parties was the granting of special favours to Communists and Communist supporters. I instanced the award of the Stalin Peace Prize to the Dean of Canterbury.

Mr. Molotov defended this warmly, declaring that the Dean was "a fighter for peace." I replied that the fighters for peace supported North Korea against South Korea, and seemed to me rather a warlike crew. How were we to define "peace" — as any state of affairs, including war, which forwarded Mr. Molotov's foreign policy?

Unperturbed, Mr. Molotov remarked that we should not forget on this subject of non-interference that the Americans were conducting subversive activities in Eastern Europe. I asked if he felt that the Americans were justified in this action. He replied that they were not acting in the same way as the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government did not believe in the forcible imposition of its ideas.

Malenkov's Answers

Finally, I had an opportunity of questioning Mr. Malenkov when the delegation visited him in his office in the Kremlin. Lord Coleraine, leader of our delegation, began by asking whether Mr. Malenkov thought of coexistence as a permanent or temporary state of affairs. Mr. Malenkov replied that coexistence could be pursued on a long-term basis.

"We believe that socialism has advantages over capitalism, and that socialism will be able to prove its advantages in peaceful competition. We believe that the most realistic policy is that of peaceful coexistence — it must be either that or war. Our foreign policy respects the sovereignty of nations and the principle of non-interference."

I followed up by asking: "On this question of non-interference, what importance does the Soviet Union attach to its ties with foreign Communist parties through the Cominform? If these ties are important, how can we non-Communists believe in the sincerity of Russia's friendship towards us? If they are not important then will you not — I ask this most earnestly — liquidate these ties and so remove a serious source of misunderstanding with the West?"

Mr. Malenkov replied:

The Cominform is an information bureau. It is not like the Comintern. It exists to carry out certain ties between Communist parties in Europe. There are similar ties between European Socialist parties, and we consider that to be quite natural. The Cominform and the ties are designed to serve the task of peace in Europe. The existence of the Cominform is a matter for the parties which form it. The Soviet Government is not a part of the bureau.

This, of course, was familiar and disappointing. The Socialist International, which is a much looser and less-disciplined body, does not maintain ties, openly or secretly, with groups of people in Russia hostile to the regime. If it did, Mr. Malenkov, I am sure, would resent it. And, of course, where policy questions are concerned, the Soviet Government is indistinguishable from the Soviet Communist Party.

Nevertheless, the attitude of the Soviet leaders was at least clear, even if in some respects disappointing. They have not abandoned their aim of World Communism, and do not consider that coexistence is possible indefinitely. They are sure the world is changing inevitably in the direction they want, and consider that Russia is perfectly entitled to do her best, to hasten, and guide, this development.

'Code of Conduct'

But they seem to be evolving a kind of "code of conduct" for coexistence which might possibly in time develop some valuable features. The direct use of force, for example, is ruled out, for the moment, according to this code. There is no reason to doubt the Soviet leaders' sincerity about this; the strength and unity of the West, the Russian leaders' need to reconstruct their country, their hopes of peaceful penetration of the West, and their simple and understandable hatred of war—all these things make it common sense to assume that they will do their utmost to avoid war between nations.

* * *

AT Sverdlovsk I questioned a very intelligent-looking man, perhaps a foreman or technician, in a group of workers in a magnificent machine-tool factory we were visiting.

"What are the feelings of the Russian people towards the British people?" I asked. "Very friendly," he replied. "They are as ourselves." His fellow-workers eagerly nodded their agreement.

"What are the feelings of the Soviet people towards the British capitalists?" I asked. "Ah! That's a different matter!" he answered.

"Is Sir Winston Churchill a capitalist?" I asked. "Assuredly," came the reply.

I think this scrap of conversation gives a fair clue to the rather special connotation which "friendship between peoples" has for the Soviet people. By "people" in this context they do not mean a whole nation, but only a part of it, and judging from many conversations I had, the British people for whom the Russians express friendship are —though the Russians do not know it—very largely a figment of their imagination.

'Heroic' Proletarians

They consist almost entirely of class-conscious proletarians who admire the Dean of Canterbury and support Russia's peace policy, who fight heroically the forces of British and American capitalism and, if only voting were free and the Press were fair, would soon return a majority of Communist M.P.s to Parliament. This is not to say that the Soviet citizen would not feel just as warmly about the real British people if he knew them—only that this interesting experiment has never yet been made.

Unfortunately, traces of this absurd misjudgment can be found at quite high levels. I found the Soviet Ministry of Culture apparently quite happy that the cultural relations between Britain and Russia should be conducted by the Communist-controlled Anglo-Soviet Friendship Society. I pointed out to a high official that the individuals running this society in Britain were so unrepresentative and unpopular that no member of the Parliamentary delegation, and probably no Member of Parliament, would associate with it in any way; and that Anglo-Soviet friendship should surely be put on a firmer and more respectable basis.

The official stoutly defended the society and those who were running it. The general attitude seemed to be that, while it was good to have friendship with non-Communists, it was still more important to support and strengthen their enemies.

These errors of judgment arise, of course, from Marxist indoctrination. All the people I spoke to in Russia seemed to feel themselves to be following faithfully the doctrines of Marx and Lenin.

Mr. Gromyko spoke to me earnestly along these lines, praising the Marxist dialectic as a tool for understanding nature and history. Anxious to discover how firmly fixed this Marxist faith is, I asked how freely its fundamental validity (as distinct from its practical application) was discussed in Russia.

Mr. Gromyko stated that freedom of discussion was very wide; but neither he nor any other well-informed Marxist I talked to seemed familiar with the stock attacks on Marxist philosophy which are made in the West.

Marx for Granted

I did not get the impression that Mr. Gromyko, or any other Marxist I talked to, seriously considered or discussed whether the fundamentals of Marxism were true and valid. The basic assumptions were simply taken for granted. Everyone without exception seemed to believe them — indeed their whole personalities seemed to be integrated around their faith. Only an extreme emotional crisis, one felt, would ever lead to these beliefs being abandoned. The Soviet newspapers are trusted — "Our newspapers publish both sides," I was told. At one factory I was asked why the schools in London had closed down. "Where were you told that?" I asked. "In our newspapers" came the reply.

Occasionally I asked deliberately awkward questions to test this credulity. For example, at the headquarters of the October Revolution, the Smolny Institute in Leningrad, I asked a group of our charming and intelligent interpreters: "What was Trotsky's role in the revolution?"

They readily explained that Trotsky was a traitor during the civil war, and his strategy would have delivered the revolution into the hands of the Germans if Lenin had not discovered his treachery in time. They did not bat an eyelid while saying this, and I think they believed every word of it.

If my analysis of the Russian's policies of "coexistence" and "friendship" is correct — what success can they expect from them? The key factor is surely the success or failure of non-Communist countries in eradicating Communism within their borders. If they succeed, the Soviet leaders must either abandon their hopes of world Communism altogether, or revert to more ruthless methods of spreading their ideas.

As far as the peoples of Northern Europe and America are concerned, while the Soviet leaders may manage to weaken their unity, their chances of success in peacefully persuading them to follow Soviet ideas and leadership seem to me absolutely negligible. To a visitor from these areas, Russia, despite great and commendable material progress, still looks poor and backward.

Asians' View

But how different the picture must seem to a visitor from Asia. For him, Russia is a country which began to industrialise itself only 37 years ago, starting from a condition of abject poverty and backwardness, and is now the second greatest industrial producer in the world — a country with living standards far above Asia's without race prejudice, dynamic, purposeful, self-assured, powerful, hospitable, persuasive. *(Copyright.)*

OLD LOW'S CRYSTAL BALL

SHILUMIM: HOW IT WORKS

By GERDA LUFT

FOUR hundred million marks' worth of goods were supplied to Israel in Reparations between September, 1952, and March, 1954. These included 150m. marks' worth of oil and many other goods financed by Bonn but purchased in countries other than Germany in three-cornered agreements — rubber from Malaya, wheat from Turkey, hides from South America.

So far, approximately 40 per cent of the Reparations deliveries (excluding oil) have to meet current needs. They were not necessarily consumers' goods, but rather raw materials which enabled our plants to function without some of the interruptions that had made production haphazard and inefficient. They also kept prices steady by enabling supply to keep up more satisfactorily with demand. There can be no doubt that if life as a whole has become somewhat easier for us during the past year, this is to some extent due to Reparations deliveries.

Two Views

Opinions differ, however, on whether Reparations were to be utilized to make life easier for us. Many claim that this precious source of hard currency should be utilized to ensure economic independence and finance further investments. The Reparations Council, made up of representatives of the public has recently voted in this manner.

But it is difficult to implement this policy, to cut the allotments for current needs, without endangering our economic structure. That holds for oil, the life-blood of our economy, wheat for our bread, and certain other commodities the import of which can be reduced only as we expand their production.

Further, factories which produce essential goods or earn dollars are not the only ones to have received Reparations allocations. In theory, these should not be allowed to consume precious hard currency. In practice, the threat of unemployment and inflation combines with the influence of various pressure groups to create, under the stress of circumstances, a great many exceptions to this rule.

And so the struggle has gone on between the decided adherents of investing for the future in the face of resultant difficulties and those who want more gradual adjustment. The former could point to the necessity of preparing for the time when Reparations would end; the latter are assisted by the crying needs of an economy geared to a certain standard of living.

No Overall Decisions

At no point in the work of the Shilumim Corporation can it yet be said that an overall policy decision has been taken on which of these courses to follow. The organization of Reparations ordering and purchasing precludes this. The decisions are made as the orders come up, for the Shilumim Corporation may not purchase unless it is told to do so, although it can, and does, influence the various Government officials with whom the decision lies. These are the economics Ministers, who rule on investments of a long-range character, and an allocations committee under the chairmanship of the Governor of the Bank of Israel.

In our economic structure, it is only natural that most of the requests for allocations come from Government departments and public institutions. Private purchasers who want to buy from the Shilumim Corporation must obtain a permit and an import licence — from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. By the time the purchase order is issued which enables the Corporation to go ahead, six months or longer have elapsed. This is due partly to the complicated procedure of getting an import licence. The allocating bodies must check on the required item with a number of offices to determine whether it does not clash with local production, whether it fits into the general import programme, etc.

Most of this checking is essential but far too complex and redundant, and a committee appointed by the Reparations Council has recently drawn up a report recommending some streamlining. The report has gone to the Corporation and to the competent authorities for comment and will be published when they have submitted their reply.

Once the permit and licence are issued, the Tel Aviv office of the Shilumim Corporation transmits the order to the Purchasing Mission in Bonn, which reports that the orders are carried out speedily because German industrial potential is great and factories are interested in filling orders promptly. However, buyers have complained of not getting precisely what they wanted — one of the reasons for this may be that they were used to British and American raw materials, and the switch-over to German products calls for certain adjustments and result in some inconvenience. They sometimes blame this on the prohibition of agents, who could have brought them into direct contact with the sellers.

Agents Barred

Fearing "crooked" deals and complications, the Corporation has always refused to allow agents to act between buyers and suppliers. Yet many buyers believe that they could get better information if they could work through agents. While the staff of the Bonn Mission undeniably consists of people who know their job and have proved their integrity, it has on occasion ordered goods in factories other than those specified by the buyers, and samples requested directly by the purchasers have sometimes arrived at the same time as the goods ordered by the Mission. (It goes without saying that the representatives of the Israel purchasers are on the spot to place such major orders as power stations, pumping plants, etc.)

One important buyer grievance is the difficulty of clearing goods from customs within the stipulated time — seven days. Deliveries for various purchasers often come together and the Shilumim Corporation has not sorted out the necessary papers. Expenses mount with every week that the goods must remain in the customs, and appreciable losses are incurred with heavy goods. Talks are now in progress to find a way out of this difficulty.

The purchaser of raw materials and consumer goods pays 12.5 per cent upon ordering, 25 per cent on delivery, and 62.5 per cent over six months. Credit terms from three to eight years are granted for capital equipment. The exchange rate is IL.1.800 per dollar, and the counterpart funds, which came to IL. 54 m. last year, go into the Development Budget. The prices are those paid to the sellers plus a commission of three per cent.

(This is the second of three articles. The first appeared yesterday).

Winston Sticks At the Wheel

By KENNETH HARRIS

LONDON, (OPNS). — AS Parliament settled down to what is generally accepted as likely to be its last nine months or so of work — most people are convinced that Britain will have a general election by the autumn of 1955 — there is probably more frustration in the Conservative Party than at any time since the war. Ironically, it centres around the person of its beloved leader, Sir Winston Churchill.

The Party leaders, the men who have to carry on the executive policies of the country — Sir Anthony Eden as Foreign Secretary, Mr. R.A. Butler as Chancellor of the Exchequer — know well that Sir Winston is no longer capable of managing and directing a coordinated team: he is interested only in pursuing his own personal ideas, especially those on foreign policy. These ideas, with their predilection for personal meetings on a confidential and informal basis between heads of State, unaccompanied by officials and advisers, continually disturb men like Eden and Butler, who prefer to work with the full experience and ability of Foreign Office and Exchequer officials flanking and backing them.

The Party leaders also know their advisers have reported that public opinion seems rapidly to be reaching the conclusion that Sir Winston is too old to be standing at the helm: some Tories are convinced that one of the main reasons why polls show a gradual falling-off in support for the Tory Party is that more and more people are coming to believe that its leader is too old.

Tories' Dilemma

What are Conservatives to do about this? Who in the Tory Party today is going to take it upon himself to suggest to Sir Winston that it is time he retired? Would Mr. Butler, between whom and Sir Anthony there is a certain amount of natural rivalry, since they represent rather different traditions of Toryism within the Party, risk his position by becoming leader of the agitation for the Premier's removal? Is the chivalrous Sir Anthony going to compromise his main asset — his reputation for being completely without personal ambition — by suggesting to Sir Winston that the time has come to go below and rest, and to let him, Sir Anthony, take over? Are the Party professionals, the men who oil and repair the machine, going to take the responsibility for announcing that Sir Winston's retention of the reins of power is costing the Party valuable votes? Where would they be if he did resign yet the Party lost the next election?

In consequence of these unresolved problems, the Conservative Party wanders on, its leaders — with the exception of "the" leader, of course — all fairly sure that they are doing the wrong thing, but inhibited from doing what they think is right. And Sir Winston, if anything, seems to be making it clearer than ever that as long as he has an ounce of energy left in him, he is going to stay in power.

It is generally accepted that the recent Cabinet changes, made almost entirely at the Premier's discretion without consultation with, or regard for, the wishes of his lieutenants, were meant to indicate that he still regards himself not only as holding the reins of power, but as being by far the most qualified person to do so.

In Britain Too

BRITAIN'S 13,000 bakers may stop making National Bread — slightly off-white bread of the whole meal type — in a few weeks if the Government refuses to allow them bigger profits.

Housewives, who now buy six million loaves of National Bread a day, would then have to rely on the much more expensive "pure" white or brown bread. This would certainly cause the Government some serious trouble: the nation's loaf has traditionally, and in many different ways, been one of the most delicate issues in British politics.

The bakers say that thousands among them are losing money on the National Loaf, though making money on the white or brown.

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DEPARTURES: NOVEMBER 7 TO NOVEMBER 13
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Nov. 7	0830	L.A.I.	Rome, Milano, Paris, New York
	0930	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1130	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York.
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
	2300	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
MON. Nov. 8	0830	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York.
TUE. Nov. 9	0610	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Scandinavia
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich, Geneva.
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna, Paris, London.
	1200	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1900	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York.
WED. Nov. 10	0900	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	0745	SABENA	Athens, Brussels.
	0930	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London. Istanbul.
	1045	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva. Paris, New York.
	1700	L.A.I.	Rome.
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
THU. Nov. 11	0900	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London, New York.
	0945	K.L.M.	Rome, New York
	2100	EL AL	Istanbul, Rome.
FRI. Nov. 12	0830	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUE. Nov. 9	1245	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia.

FROM HAIFA PORT

Nov. 9, 1954	s.s. GRIMANI	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
Nov. 11, 1954	s.s. AKSU	Larnaca, Iskanderun, Izmir, Istanbul
Nov. 12, 1954	s.s. NEGBA	Naples, Marseilles.

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Mr. Mann in the Morning

OH, what an exciting life! Last week, in outer space with Gina Lollobrigida, this week, for breakfast in the Dan Hotel with Mr. Frederick Mann. Actually, we would have liked to start our piece with a story about a young Mann who went into a grocery store, one beautiful morning in the Roaring Twenties, and asked for a herring. He was broke and he didn't know what the next day would bring. He put the herring in his pocket and walked slowly home. Then all of a sudden he hit on a great idea. Why didn't somebody manufacture paper bags? Thirty years later a middle-aged Mann sat in his large office in Philadelphia smoking a custom-made Havana cigar. He was the owner of 32 paper container factories.

Unfortunately, our story is more prosaic. Mr. Frederick Mann, owner and president of the National Container Corporation, second largest in America and the world, reached his present position through hard work as a delivery boy, a packer, a porter and a salesman in a paper container factory and through his unusual talent for taking advanta- - of his luck.

One evening recently, when we stopped by Cafe Cassit in Tel Aviv, we were introduced to Mr. Mann, who was laughing happily in a merry company which occupied three tables laden with cognac, broiled liver, and tea, and when we asked whether he had time for an interview, he invited us to join him for breakfast the next morning. Before Mr. Mann paid the bill and the party dispersed, we had a chance to have a word with Mrs. Mann, a good-looking woman who doesn't look like the mother of five girls, one of whom is married. "Dusty is a man of talent and feeling," she said, among other things, referring to her husband. We asked why she called him Dusty. "Oh, I've been calling him that for years," she said. "I think he's a Dostoievsky type and that's why I call him Dusty for short. He's happiest when he's most worried and sad."

The following morning, exactly at eight, when we knocked gently on the door of his suite in the Dan Hotel, we found him barefoot but otherwise well groomed. Buttoning his shirt, which had small pleats in front, he smiled an un-Dostoievsky-ish smile and in a somewhat hoarse voice asked us to sit down and forgive him for the informality. "It's the earliest I've gotten up in years," he said. "We're going to Tiberias today. We'll spend the night there. What do you call this hotel — Galei Kinneret, I think. What can you do? They pull me, so I go. I think I ate too much last night. What can you do? I had to give him some business."

There was a sofa in the not unattractive room, two armchairs, two small chests of drawers on one of which stood a basket of local fruits (apples and avocados), two bottles of cognac and one bottle of sherry. On a tiny folding table lay a few sausages and some biscuits, and on a long low table photographs of Mr. Mann's five daughters and three granddaughters were displayed in a folding leather frame. We said they looked very attractive and Mr. Mann sneezed. "I always sneeze in the morning," he said. "Where are my shoes? Do they have a barber in that Tiberias hotel? Actually I promised some business to the Dan barber. I see you are writing in Hebrew. I hear you have 14 Hebrew newspapers here. Can they make a living in such a small place?"

We didn't answer all the questions, but we said that most of the papers were supported by political parties. "Do you mean to tell me," he said, tightening his belt, "that if I want to know what each party thinks, I'll have to buy all 14 papers? Do you think it's all right to go like this with an open shirt?" We hastened to say that it was. Somebody knocked at the door and a dark-skinned young waiter entered pushing before him a small table on wheels with nicely arranged bowls of porridge, shiny coffee pots, plates of salads and cheese, toast and rolls. Mr. Mann asked whether we liked porridge and when we said we didn't, he ordered fried eggs for us. "Say, do you work here day and night?" enquired Mr. Mann. "I think I saw you here last night, or was it your brother?" The waiter didn't answer. "Never mind the orange juice. I'll pour it. Hurry up and bring the eggs." The waiter said "Yes, Sir." We suspected he didn't know any other words in English. Mr. Mann handed us a glass of orange juice and quietly opening the door to an adjoining room, he carried a bowl of porridge, coffee and one roll to his wife.

"That's where you came in last night. Eating and eating again," he said smoothing with his hand the grey hair over his ears. "Just don't write that I'm getting fat. I'm very sensitive when it comes to that. It's only the last years. I stopped my golf and exercises. Have your coffee meanwhile. I'll be your waiter. The best-paid waiter in the world. We were in Beersheba yesterday and we saw the Beduins. Never saw such untidy people. One of them sat right in the middle of the street. He took some bread out of his shirt and kept nibbling at it. I don't get it. Why don't they take an example from the Jews? They live right across from them. Why don't they live in nice white houses with showers and everything instead of those tents? I saw Ashkelon and I must say it's a good job. Tell you the truth, the only thing that worries me a bit here, especially in a place like Tel Aviv, is the lack of zoning. Here you have a beautiful hotel like the Dan and across the street there's an old grocery store, next to it a junk yard and then some vegetable stands. I appreciate very much the social equality here, but you must protect property. You would never see a thing like that in America. Business separate from residential sections." The waiter returned with our fried egg, said "Yes, Sir" and stood waiting until Mr. Mann peeled off a bill from a roll of notes and gave it to him. He bowed deeply, said "Thank you, Sir," and backed out. We asked Mr. Mann for some personal data.

"Most of it has been published in the papers," he said. "There is nothing much to add. Thirty-two factories, seven paper mills with forests attached. We produce 500,000 tons of paper a year and we have just finished building another paper mill in Georgia which will turn out 500 tons a day. I was born in Russia in 1904. I'm 50 now, and I went to America when I was two years old." The telephone rang and Mr. Mann asked whether Miss Rokach would wait downstairs for a few minutes. "I was asked," he said, "how I find time to be the vice-president of the American Fund for Israel Institutions and do the many other things I do. People here don't understand that we, the presidents of big businesses, can afford to do other things because we organize our work and appoint good assistants to do the job for us. We are just supervisors."

The telephone rang again, and this time Mr. Mann said that the Inbal performance was wonderful. "You'd better speak to my driver," he said into the 'phone. "We'll be in Haifa tomorrow. See to it that he brings me back in time. Give my love to the orchestra. Tell them I wish them a pleasant week-end. Oh, thank you very much." He replaced the receiver and continued, "In America, a man must have organizing ability if he wants to get somewhere. Now I can afford to be what they call in French a *rentier*. You know, a *ledig-gaer* in Yiddish. You organize everything and then you have time to do what you like. Question of temperament. Tell you what, life is ninety per cent luck and ten per cent the ability to take advantage of it. That's all. Take those Beduins for instance. They were lucky to be born right across from the Jews, but they don't know how to take advantage of their luck. Why, if I were one of them, I'd say, 'Come on, fellows! Let's get out of here. The hell with traditions and dirty tents. Look at the Jews and their beautiful houses! Let's go and be like them!' Just a minute, I'll ask Miss Rokach to come up. I told her to come at nine." A few minutes later a slim young girl in a green dress came in and, after taking off her glasses and fluttering her eyelashes, she exchanged how-do-you-do's. When she sat down, Mr. Mann continued, "I am by nature a fighting man. I don't like to stand still. If I had come to Tel Aviv instead of to America, I'd probably be in the Army, and let me tell you I'd make a good officer. You know, I came here about the orchestra hall, and I want to see the thing get moving. I don't want the hall as a tombstone. My money's on the table and now I want to see results. I'm going to meet the Minister of Finance, Mr. Eshkol, and some other people, and if things don't move, you'll see the biggest Jew-fight you ever saw."

"Very true," said Miss Rokach. "My father said that he met you and that he was very impressed by you. He said that you are the first man to give him such hell."

"Yes," said Mr. Mann. "Your father is very nice and pleasant. He gave me a fine hearing. When I am on a deal and I feel I am wrong, I go right in and tell the guy how wrong he is so maybe he won't have time to see my weakness."

"Sure," said Miss Rokach. "Sure. This is common interest."

"And this is the only way to act," continued Mr. Mann. "If you want to get places, you have to take advantage of all the possibilities and act. Do you smoke cigars? Have a cigar." We declined politely. "They're custom-made, specially for me, by H. Apman in Havana. I go there, pick the tobacco I like, and he sends me the cigars. You can see my name on the band. There are only two other people H. Apman makes cigars for, Rubenstein and Churchill."

We told Mr. Mann that we'd like to change our mind, that on second thought we would have a cigar. He insisted that we accept two. We didn't argue. We shook hands with Miss Rokach, who said, "It was very nice to meet you," with Mr. Mann, who said, "See you soon again," lit one of the cigars and walked out of the hotel feeling like a Dostoievsky-type millionaire.

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What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

"TAYA" TOOTHPASTE

Who's she?

A whisper, an admiring glance — yes indeed, it's Mrs. R. S. (we cannot divulge her name, but you surely know whom we are talking about). Wherever she may go, here is a striking appearance. It's obvious, she knows all about feminine charm. Her dresses are "dernier cri" and no one knows better which make up to choose. And her fascinating smile reveals her brilliant white teeth. She knows the secret of fresh breath and healthy teeth — she uses only "Taya".

ISRAEL GREETS UJA STUDY MISSION

HERBERT R. ABELES of South Orange, N.J. is President of the Abeles-Lewit Company of New York, an auto-body supplies company. Mr. Abeles is a member of the UJA National Campaign Cabinet and was General Chairman of the 1953 United Jewish Appeal of Essex County, N.J., of which the UJA is major beneficiary.

ALBERT ABRAHAMSON of Brunswick Maine is an outstanding economist and Professor of Economics at Bowdoin College. He has also served in various U.S. governmental capacities and is economic consultant for the UJA Study Mission.

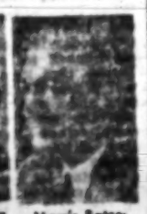
A. Abrahamson, Brunswick, Me.

Herbert R. Abeles, Newark, N. J.

WILLIAM AVRUNIN is Associate Director of the Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit, of which the UJA is major beneficiary. He is the Editor of the Professional Currents Department of the Jewish Social Service Quarterly and the author of numerous articles dealing with Jewish community organization.

MORRIS BATZER of Atlantic City, N.J. is President of the Batzer Insurance Company of Atlantic City and Philadelphia. In 1950, he was Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal of Atlantic City. He has served for the past two years as President of the Federation of Jewish Charities there.

William Avrunin, Detroit, Mich.



Morris Batzer, Atlantic City, N. J.

CHARLES J. BENSLEY, of New York, is an executive of the City-Wide Petroleum Company and has for many years devoted his energies to civic and humanitarian causes. He is a member of the Board of Education of the City of New York.

Chas. J. Bensley, New York, N. Y.

HENRY C. BERNSTEIN is Executive Vice-President and Campaign Director of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York. In joining this Study Mission, Mr. Bernstein is making his sixth trip to Israel, where he has travelled widely and met frequently with members of the Government and Jewish Agency.

Henry Bernstein, New York, N. Y.

Harris Brecher, New York, N. Y.

MORRIS BRECHER of Long Island Home builder is active in a number of Jewish and humanitarian causes in the New York area. He is a Vice-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York and a member of its Board of Directors. Mr. Brecher also is leader of New York UJA's Long Island Real Estate Division.

MAX FINKELSTEIN, New York business and civic leader, is one of the largest Goodyear Tire distributors in the United States. He was one of the first chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal in the borough of Queens and held office for ten years as Vice-President and Treasurer of Congregation Tifereth Israel of Jackson Heights.

ABNER FREEDMAN is a Board member of the UJA of Greater New York, a member of its Executive Committee and serves on the Boards of the JDC and United Service for New Americans, UJA constituent agencies.

MAX M. FISHER of Detroit is a top executive of the Aurora Gas Co., one of that city's largest oil concerns. He is Treasurer of the Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit, and one of Detroit's most active philanthropic leaders. He was Co-Chairman for pre-campaigning in the 1954 Allied Jewish Campaign.

FREDERICK S. FORMAN of Rochester, New York is a member of a leading law firm and Treasurer of B. Forman Co., an important Rochester department store. He is also a director of the Central Trust Company of Rochester. Mr. Forman has been President of the United Jewish Welfare Fund of Rochester since 1951.

Fred Forman, Rochester, N. Y.

Max Fisher, Detroit, Mich.

MONROE GOLDWATER of New York City, prominent attorney and senior member of the leading law firm of Goldwater and Flynn, is President of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, which accounts for the largest amount raised for the nation-wide UJA by any community organization.

WALTER D. HELLER, San Francisco business and civic leader, is sales manager of the Tube and Can Department of Fibreboard Products, Inc. Mr. Heller has been President since 1951 of the Jewish Welfare Fund of San Francisco, of which UJA is major beneficiary.

Monroe Goldwater, New York, N. Y.

Walter E. Heller, San Francisco, Cal.

SAMUEL F. GINGOLD of New Haven, Conn., President of the New Haven News Agency, is a well-known figure in New Haven civic efforts and former Chairman of the local Jewish Welfare Fund.

Jack Kravitz, Dallas, Texas

Label A. Katz, New Orleans, La.

LABEL A. KATZ, prominent New Orleans home builder and attorney, has just completed a term as 1954 Campaign Chairman of the New Orleans Jewish Welfare Fund. He also is Vice-President of the Fund, of which UJA is major beneficiary. Mr. Katz is active in a variety of Jewish and non-sectarian causes in New Orleans.

JACOB M. KRAVITZ of Dallas, Texas has been Executive Director for the past 11 years of the Jewish Welfare Federation of Dallas, of whose yearly drive the UJA is major beneficiary. He was formerly Director of the Resettlement Division of the National Refugee Service (later called United Service for New Americans), a UJA agency.

Moses A. Leavitt, New York, N. Y.

Bobbi I. Lehrman, Miami Beach, Fla.

MOSES A. LEAVITT is Executive Vice-Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, a constituent agency of the United Jewish Appeal. In 1952, Mr. Leavitt represented the Conference of Jewish Material Claims Against Germany which, with the State of Israel, obtained an agreement for $822,000,000 in Reparations from West Germany.

RABBI IRVING LEHRMAN, spiritual leader of Temple Emanuel in Miami Beach, Florida, is a member of the Jewish Theological Seminary rabbinic cabinet and of the Rabbinical Assembly of America. He is active in the campaign of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, of which the UJA is major beneficiary.

Joseph Mazer, New York, N. Y.

Barney Medintz, Atlanta, Ga.

JOSEPH MAZER, Treasurer of the Hudson Paper & Pulp Co. of New York, is a member of the National Campaign Cabinet of the UJA and one of New York's most outstanding Jewish communal leaders. He was instrumental in building Israel Paper Mills, Ltd., at Hadera, the largest paper mill in the Middle East.

BARNEY MEDINTZ, outstanding leader in the American South, is owner of the Service Uniform Company in Atlanta, Ga. He is a member of the National Campaign Cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal and has served as President of the Atlanta Jewish Welfare Fund, of which the UJA is major beneficiary.

Monroe Goldwater, New York, N. Y.

Walter E. Heller, San Francisco, Cal.

Edward Mitchell, Los Angeles, Cal.

Barney Medintz, Hartford, Conn.

EDWARD D. MITCHELL, Los Angeles business and philanthropic leader, is President of the Jackson-Mitchell Pharmaceutical Corporation, founder and first president of the Beneficial Standard Life Insurance Company, Director of the U.S. Hoffman Machinery Corporation and founder of the Mitchell Grain Company.

THEODORE R. RACOOSIN, Director of the Eastern Life Insurance Company, is a prominent N.Y. accountant, insurance executive and civic leader. Mr. Racoosin is Co-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, and has served as Chairman of its Accountants' Division.

BORIS SMOLAR, veteran journalist, essayist and author, is editor in chief of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. He has covered Jewish affairs in every part of the world and his dispatches from Hitler Germany resulted in his being expelled by Goebbels.

ELLIS RADINSKY is Executive Director of the United Israel Appeal, the principal constituent agency of the UJA. A leading figure in nation-wide efforts to provide large-scale voluntary aid to Israel, Mr. Radinsky has played an important role in carrying out UJA's programmes in Israel.

BARNET APAPORT of Hartford Conn. is President of R. Rapaport and Sons, Hartford tobacco firm, and a Board member of the Hartford National Bank. He is a member of UJA's National Campaign Cabinet and a member of the Boards of Directors of both the United Israel Appeal and Joint Distribution Committee.

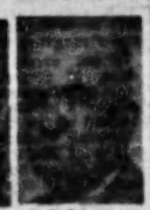
Theo. R. Racoosin, New York, N. Y.

Ellis Radinsky, New York, N. Y.

ROBERT W. SCHIFF of Columbus, Ohio, is President of the Shoe Corporation of America and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the A.S. Beck Shoe Co. He also is a Director of the Gallen-Kamp Co. Stores, a member of the UJA's National Campaign Cabinet and Chairman of the UJA's Trade and Industry Division.

CHARLES E. SCHWARTZ, one of the owners of the Westate Realty Company of Akron, was for a number of years with the Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company and for 20 years owned and operated the Summit Rubber Company. He is Treasurer of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Akron, of which UJA is major beneficiary.

Robert W. Schiff, Columbus, Ohio



C. E. Schwartz, Akron, Ohio

MENDEL B. SILBERBERG of Beverly Hills, Calif. is senior partner of the prominent legal firm of Mitchell, Silberberg and Knupp, attorney for the Motion Picture Producers' Association and for Columbia and RKO Studios. He is a board member of the Los Angeles United Jewish Welfare Fund.

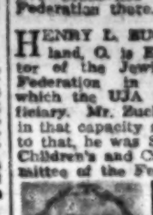
SANFORD M. TREGUBOFF of San Francisco is Executive Secretary of the Jewish Welfare Fund of San Francisco, of which the United Jewish Appeal is major beneficiary. Mr. Treguboff assumed his present post in 1948 after serving as an official with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in England, France and Germany.

N.B. Silberberg, Los Angeles, Cal.

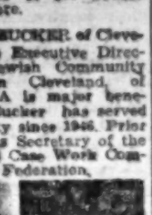
S. M. Tregubeff, San Francisco, Cal.

MAX J. ZIVIAN, who heads the Detroit Steel Corporation, is a leading member of Detroit's Jewish community. Earlier this year, Mr. Zivian served as treasurer of the Allied Jewish Campaign in Detroit, of which the UJA is major beneficiary. He also is a member of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Federation there.

HENRY L. ZUCKER of Cleveland, O. is Executive Director of the Jewish Community Federation in Cleveland, of which the UJA is major beneficiary. Mr. Zucker has served in that capacity since 1946. Prior to that, he was Secretary of the Children's and Case Work Committee of the Federation.



Max Zivian, Detroit, Mich.



Henry Zucker, Cleveland, Ohio

EDWARD M. M. WARBURG, General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal since 1951, has been a leading figure for more than a decade and a half in mobilizing American aid in behalf of victims of war and oppression. In addition to 18 years in various UJA leadership posts, he has served continuously since 1946 as Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, a constituent agency of the UJA.

Mr. Warburg was first elected Chairman of the JDC in 1941, but resigned this and other civic posts for U.S. military service in World War II, enlisting as an Army private. A Major during the final stages of the war, he served with a refugee aid mission assigned to Belgium by Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, and directed the establishment of a series of emergency refugee centres for liberated Nazi victims. He has made frequent trips to Europe and Israel to assess humanitarian needs and map large-scale rescue projects. Under his leadership, the UJA has raised close to $300,000,000 and aided more than 700,000 people.

DR. JOSEPH J. SCHWARTZ, Executive Vice-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal since 1951, has been a key figure in shaping the historic mass migration of a quarter of a million Jewish men, women and children from distressed areas of Europe and Arab countries to Israel, the United States and other free lands. Previous to assuming leadership of the UJA, Dr. Schwartz served for 12 years as head of European relief and rehabilitation programmes for the Joint Distribution Committee. During World War II, he played a leading role in the rescue of Jews from Nazi Germany and Europe.

As overseas chief of JDC, Dr. Schwartz directed the transfer of more than 500,000 Jews to Israel from Europe and other distressed areas. He is an authority on Semitics and served as an instructor at the American University in Cairo. Since his assumption of executive responsibility at the UJA, approximately $350,000,000 raised by this body have enabled more than 250,000 homeless people to settle in Israel and other lands.

CONSOLIDATION LOAN EASES BURDEN OF DEBTS

Millions in Interest Saved

By A Special Correspondent

THE Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, in an address welcoming the United Jewish Appeal Study Mission to Jerusalem, described the Consolidation Loan as "one of the most glorious episodes in the entire history of American Jewry's active partnership in the building of the National Home..." These glowing words were not lightly said, for any appraisal of what the Consolidation Loan has meant and continues to mean to Israel's economy will bring even the most pessimistic observer to practically the same conclusion.

The Loan, launched in 1954, was designed to ease Israel's short-term indebtedness and its foreign credits and to re-establish Israel's financial standing in the world markets. In the short space of less than a year, it has achieved most of these purposes and continues to make itself felt in many aspects of Israel's economic life.

Main Feature

The launching of the Loan became a central feature in the work of the United Jewish Appeal for the past year and marks that work as a high point in the cooperation between American Jewry and the people of Israel. The success of this campaign is further proof of the partnership between Israel and American Jewry, which began long prior to the dark days when Israel fought a bloody war against numerically superior forces and struck a victorious blow for freedom and democracy against the forces of unprovoked aggression and rule of the desert.

It was the aftermath of this war that brought the complexities which made the Consolidation Loan necessary. The war itself left many pressing debts, and, with the opening of mass immigration, Israel became enmeshed in a problem of foreign exchange that seemed ready to engulf the State. Two aspects were of particular concern: obtaining the foreign currency for the minimum consumption requirements of the country and for investment in its development; and raising funds required to resolve our foreign debts and to repay them.

The need for consumption rose astronomically to a critical point in the first few years of mass immigration. More and more short-term debts were incurred, forcing Israel into rapid refunding and causing Israel to resort to expensive sources of finance. The cost was not only the direct outlay on excessive rates of interest, commission and other charges but also the indirect expense in buying mostly on the basis of expensive suppliers' credits rather than for cash.

Such a course might have brought disaster, and action had to be taken to avoid it. Israelis were called upon further to lower their standards of living as certain imports were cut down and other economic actions taken. This helped, but only in small measure, to reduce short-term indebtedness. It was not enough.

In the years ahead, Israel faced the danger of not being able to meet her financial obligations and all transactions would have to be aimed at avoiding insolvency. Such a prospect could only hamper the development of the country's resources but more than that, it would give to our neighbours a certain amount of delight in that what they failed to achieve on the battlefields might be achieved in time within Israel's frontiers.

At this grave juncture there came a most dramatic announcement at the Jerusalem Conference of November 1953, which expressed the determination of American Jewry to once again rise to the occasion. The United Jewish Appeal was given this task and its leadership, together with the rank and file of workers throughout the United States, met the problem with enthusiasm and with great faith in Israel's future.

The method adopted was almost simplicity itself. Each Jewish community in the United States was to apply to its local banks for a loan, repayable in annual instalments during the next five years.

The Jewish Agency, as the principal beneficiary of the UJA, received in Israel the counterpart of these funds, enabling it to accelerate its activities in immigration, colonization and agricultural development. By November 1, 1954, close to $65m. had been raised out of a goal of $75m. The main results of this tremendous achievement by UJA can be readily seen.

Short-term debts, which on February 1, 1954, came to $81.5m., or about 19.6 per cent of Israel's total indebtedness, were reduced by September 1 to $35m., or 9.7 per cent of the total. Moreover, the whole of the Israel's net overseas debts were reduced in this period by $51.8m. and the obligations of the Jewish Agency were decreased by $6.8m.

It should be noted in this connection that not all the loans raised in the Consolidation drive are repayable within five years; some have to be returned sooner. If this is coupled with a tendency on the part of the local Community to accumulate reserves for the repayment of their loans, our income in the near future would fall short of what has been expected.

The net result has been that Israel's debt in foreign exchange has become much more manageable. As an example, repayments of obligations in November 1953 were two-and-a-half times as much as they will be for November of this year. It is difficult to calculate the saving in interest, commission charges and other obligations in foreign exchange which have been made possible through the Consolidation Loan. One has to estimate not only the actual difference between these payments today and a comparable earlier period, but also those interest and other charges which Israel would have had to defray had she been forced to continue to receive short-term debts by taking on new loans. A conservative estimate of this saving alone is over $5 m.

But most important of all is the cardinal fact that Israel's standing in the financial world has been enhanced beyond measure. The country is no longer regarded as an unusual business risk, a fact that is reflected in Israel's day-to-day transactions with banking and commercial institutions all over the world. The saving in these day-to-day transactions by the shift in Israel's financial position can be estimated at several million dollars. And with this action there has been removed the threat of insolvency that hung over Israel like the sword of Damocles. Israel can now utilize her foreign exchange resources to the best advantage by selecting most carefully both the ways and means of financing her needs.

This action by American Jewry through the United Jewish Appeal has given Israel still another opportunity to develop rapidly and to stride confidently towards economic independence. It is another example of the oft-stated fact that if American Jewry is given the facts, cold and sober facts, if it is made aware of Israel's true position in a mature manner, it will rise magnificently in response. Israel can now set her mind to a planned, orderly financial management of her foreign exchange problems.

ISRAEL'S NET INDEBTEDNESS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE
FEBRUARY — SEPTEMBER 1954. (in $000)

Period of Debt (a)	Obligations as of February 1, 1954: Direct Oblig. (b)	Treasury Guarant. (c)	Total $ (d)	Total Debts % (e)	Obligations as of Sept. 1, 1954: Direct Oblig. (f)	Treasury Guarant. (g)	Total $ (h)	Total Debts % (i)	Difference d - h (j)
Long (1)	298,194	14,200	284,327	69.3	253,979	14,649	296,627	78.8	+ 12,300
Intermediate (2)	14,618	25,800	50,500	12.1	18,685	20,318	45,003	11.8	— 5,503
Short (3)	45,824	21,650	81,474	19.6	29,179	21,812	34,991	9.3	— 46,483
Total	333,326	62,663	416,049	100.0	315,849	66,779	376,621	100.0	— 39,428
Total excl. Bonds	109,941	62,663	265,590	63.7	107,192	66,779	253,971	67.1	— 41,331

(1) Over five years; (2) From one to five years; (3) Within 12 months.
The above table excludes the obligations of the Jewish Agency Inc., N.Y., which were reduced in the above period by some $ 6.500.

'Malben' Spells Useful Life for Afflicted

By A Special Correspondent

AMONG the survivors of torture in Europe and the downtrodden in Arab countries were many who were aged, sick or disabled and had no means of support. Nevertheless, they were allowed to immigrate together with the healthy, and it is due principally to a programme financed entirely by the United Jewish Appeal that these so-called "hard core" cases have been given a chance of comfort and security here.

The programme, which has prevented countless cases of heartbreak and hopelessness, is run by an agency established especially for the purpose at the beginning of 1950 — Malben, the Hebrew letters of which stand for "Institutions for the Care of Handicapped Immigrants." Founded jointly by the American Joint Distribution Committee, the Israel Government and the Jewish Agency, Malben became the sole responsibility of the AJDC, a constituent agency of the United Jewish Appeal, at the end of 1950.

To care for these newcomers who could not be absorbed in the ordinary way into Israel's economy, Malben had to set up a network of institutions, virtually from scratch, and recruit or train expert personnel. Today, Malben (whose 1954 budget amounts to $10,000,000) operates some 50 institutions, including hospitals, workshops for the handicapped, clinics and old-age homes.

In the less than five years of its existence, Malben has extended service to over 32,000 immigrants. Including members of families who benefited indirectly, Malben has helped over 100,000 immigrants. The organization is probably proudest of the fact that 80 per cent of its patients are now self-supporting citizens.

Three Categories

Malben's work can be divided into three major categories — medical services, rehabilitation, and care of the aged and invalids. Hospital facilities available in Israel when mass immigration began were totally inadequate to deal with the need. There were tens of thousands of aid-immigrants, many of them constituting a highly dangerous source of infection in the crowded immigrant camps. Thus, while the total number of TB beds was merely 600, it known 5,000 tuberculous entered Israel in the first five years of Statehood.

Malben worked to meet the need by establishing a 325-bed TB hospital at Bo'er Ya'acov, one of the largest in the Middle East, opening two smaller sanatoria and assisting existing hospitals to expand and adapt their facilities for tubercular patients. Because of this, Malben has been able to limit and discharge nearly 4,000 tubercular patients to date.

Occupational therapy helps this arthritic patient at Malben's Custodial Care Centre, Mahane Yisrael, to regain at least partial use of her crippled hands.

The UJA-financed organization also provides other types of hospital treatment for newcomers, partly in its own institutions, partly in other hospitals, with Malben footing the bill. In less than five years, 16,500 patients received hospital treatment through Malben. Its medical department has established a number of out-patient clinics which have served over 13,000 newcomers, supplying hearing aids, dentures, artificial limbs and other required appliances, while paralysed immigrants, after proper instructions in motoring, have been supplied with wheelchairs.

Rehabilitation and Training

Wherever possible, Malben's aim is to help the physically handicapped to earn their own living. The newcomer is often physically unable to compete in the normal labour market. Many went directly from ship or reception centre to hospital and have no real knowledge of life or language here. Some never had a trade. Some have been robbed by their ailment of their ability to practice their old occupations. "Rehabilitation," as defined by Malben, includes pre-vocational training in hospitals, vocational training in special institutions, Hebrew lessons, orientation courses on local conditions and other services designed to ensure the patient's integration into the nation's economy and society.

Young tubercular patients discharged from hospital but without a trade or with a trade to which they cannot return lest they risk a relapse, are aided by Malben at a special post-TB Rehabilitation Centre in Neve Haim near Hadera. There, under medical supervision, they receive one year of vocational training in trades suited to their physical condition — fine mechanics, carpentry, office work or dressmaking.

Approximately 500 persons who are partially paralysed, blind, suffer from a heart ailment, or have other physical disabilities, are working today and earning daily wages in Malben's 23 "sheltered workshops." Here, their working conditions are carefully supervised, specific rest periods are required, healthful lunches are made available, regular medical check-ups are insisted upon. These once-unemployables produce a large variety of goods, ranging from furniture to textile goods and electrical fittings, which are sold locally on the open market.

Loan Project

Another road to economic independence for the disabled is provided by Malben's Constructive Loan Project, which enables handicapped immigrants to receive loans, to set up workshops or retail shops of their own in new villages and housing projects. Through this project, 2,500 families have already been given financial security.

Under agreements concluded recently with 15 towns, the organization will participate financially in the construction of public markets where shops will be run by handicapped immigrants.

Care of Aged and Invalids

Thousands of aged arrived without means, without relatives able to care for them. Many came from Eastern Europe, expecting that their adult children would soon follow. When this expectation was dashed by continued restriction on emigration, they were left helpless in immigrant camps.

Malben, striving to solve this problem, has to date established 11 old-age homes for 1,600 persons and a unique "Village of the Aged" for a further 1,200 at Kfar Shemaryahu. These are not the old-fashioned type of homes where inmates waited from meal to meal with little left to interest them in life. In Malben institutions, all residents who wish to participate in the running of their new home may do so, providing their physical condition permits this. While they do not work a full day, they have the satisfaction of knowing that they are useful contributors to society. In some cases, the aged take up their old occupations — from nursing to office work. In addition there is a rich cultural programme, partly organized by the residents themselves.

Among the post-1948 newcomers were hundreds of chronically ill who required permanent institutional care. Since no hospitals were available for this type of patient, Malben opened five "Custodial Care Centres," which today care for 700 invalids.

At present, the monthly average of those cared for in resident Malben institutions exceeds 4,000, while hundreds of others are helped in workshops, clinics and other Malben installations. Many problems remain to be solved. Several hundred invalids are still without suitable institutional care. Some 3,000 family heads are awaiting a constructive loan or a place in a sheltered workshop, pathways to economic independence for the handicapped. Over 2,500 aged immigrants are living to this day under extremely primitive conditions in immigrant camps. With the continued success of United Jewish Appeal campaigns, Malben hopes to conquer these problems. Currently, it is constructing hospitals and old-age homes which will bring the number of invalids and aged permanently under its care to nearly 7,000.

The UJA, deeply aware of Malben's responsibilities, will continue to allocate major sums for its programmes as part of the general effort to help Israel solve her great problems of economic and social consolidation.

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Appeal's Remarkable Success

U.S. Jewry Acutely Responsive to Israel's Needs

THE United Jewish Appeal, which will be represented here for the next eight days by an extraordinary Study Mission composed of 35 outstanding leaders of American Jewry, enjoys the reputation of being the largest voluntary philanthropic agency in the United States.

Now nearing the close of its 16th annual campaign, the UJA has already raised more than $900m. In over a decade-and-a-half of philanthropic activity, and of this sum more than half has gone to Israel and Israel-connected programmes.

This year alone, more than $103m. has come forward since January 1, and the forecast is that the Appeal will close the year with proceeds of $120m. in cash.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact of all is that the greatest part of what the UJA has raised in its 16 successive nation-wide campaigns has been gathered since the inception of the State. Of the more than $900m. raised since 1939, approximately $650m. has been raised in the past six-and-a-half years, and of this latter sum, some 60 per cent has gone for the movement of immigrants to, and their absorption in Israel. The Jewish Agency, for example, has received more than 50 per cent of its income from the United Jewish Appeal, while Malben, sponsored by the Joint Distribution Committee, a constituent agency of the UJA, has been obtaining in the neighbourhood of $10m. annually.

But the success of the United Jewish Appeal cannot be measured in dollars alone. Its fund-raising activity has brought home to millions of Americans, Jews and non-Jews, the powerful and dramatic story of Jewish suffering, striving, sacrifice and heroism, and the deep aspirations of its people to live and work freely and in peace.

UJA is a household word throughout the United States. Only one other fund-raising effort collects more money, and not much more at that, and that is the American Red Cross. There have even been years when the UJA has raised more — but the extraordinary fact is that while the Red Cross raises funds from the whole American people, the United Jewish Appeal gets them largely from among America's relatively small Jewish population, the five-and-a-half million Jews, in a population of 160,000,000.

How, then, does one account for the UJA's phenomenal record and stature? Perhaps the first and foremost factor to be recognized and understood is that the Jews of America are acutely responsive to the needs of their brethren in other lands and most of all to the needs and aspirations of the people of Israel.

Pride in Israel

There is a deep pride in the fact of Israel's existence, a keen awareness of its needs, a determination that it be real and strong to help the people of Israel attain their most prized objectives — peace and economic independence. The average contributor knows in advance that the campaign volunteer will call upon him, and has prepared himself for a discussion of his contribution.

The United Jewish Appeal raises funds with the cooperation of the Jewish welfare fund organizations that exist in virtually every large Jewish community. Where such a local organization does not exist, as in the many smaller towns and hamlets, the UJA raises funds directly.

The welfare funds actually raise funds for many causes, local, national and overseas, but the largest percentage is allocated to the United Jewish Appeal — and this by previous consultation and arrangement, taking into consideration the welfare, medical and educational needs of the local community and the requests that come in from other national organizations.

It is a tribute to the leaders in each community that they have consistently given the first and highest priority to the United Jewish Appeal, representing as it does the Jewish Agency (through the United Israel Appeal) the Joint Distribution Committee, and the United Service for new Americans.

Many of these leaders serve directly in the United Jewish Appeal itself, as members of its top-level National Campaign Cabinet which this year numbers 44, the National Cash Cabinet which includes over 70 and State and Regional Campaign Cabinets.

The leaders have the help of a professional fund-raising staff, which works throughout the country for virtually 12 months of the year, organizing campaigns and attending to all the details that go into this, from the size of a man's contribution down to his attendance and participation at a conference or fund-raising dinner.

The UJA was actually founded in 1939. As war and disaster hovered with frightening closeness over millions of Jews in Europe, the United Palestine Appeal (now United Israel Appeal) and the Joint Distribution Committee resolved to give up their independent fund-raising in favour of one campaign that would raise funds for both. That is how it has been over the past 15 years, with the leaders of the United Jewish Appeal and its agencies deciding, on the basis of urgency and need, which would receive the larger percentage. During the war years and in the post-war period preceding the State's establishment, more went to the Joint Distribution Committee, as it sought to rescue as many as it could from Hitler-occupied Europe, and to save the remnant who had survived the extermination camps. With the assumption of immigration responsibilities by the Jewish Agency, the greater part of the funds has been going to it.

Today, the United Jewish Appeal is headed by two of the most distinguished men in world Jewry, Edward M. M. Warburg, General Chairman, and Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Executive Vice-Chairman. Both are here with the Study Mission. Mr. Warburg, who is also the Chairman of the "Joint," is the son of the late and beloved Felix M. Warburg, a founder of the JDC and one of the greatest figures ever produced by the American Jewish community. His son has taken up the great tasks pioneered by his father, and by his mother, who is one of the most revered women in the American Jewish community.

Dr. Schwartz, who headed the Joint's operation in Europe throughout the dark years of the war and who stood at the helm in organizing the rescue of Europe's survivors, is one of the great figures of contemporary American Jewry.

Over $86m. To Israel This Year

In the nine months ending on September 30, the UJA allocated close to $86 m. for immigration, settlement, welfare and rehabilitation in Israel, Europe, Moslem lands and the United States. Additional sums were appropriated during October, but the figures were not available as we went to press.

Here are the allocations:

For Israel and Israel-connected activities: $62,500,000, including more than $62,000,000 of the Consolidation Loan.

For emigration, welfare and rehabilitation programmes in Europe and Moslem countries, $4,025,000.

For the operation, settlement, adjustment and integration of refugee newcomers to the United States, $1,327,000.

Way of Life Changed with Land

By A Special Correspondent

THE 700,000 and more immigrants who poured into Israel during the past six years presented an unprecedented challenge. A small community faced the task of absorbing physically, economically, socially and culturally, an extremely varied and largely penniless mass of newcomers who outnumbered the pre-'48 population. This task is not yet complete, but, with the generous aid of world Jewry and particularly of the United Jewish Appeal in the U.S., great progress has been made.

The first problem was housing. In the beginning, the building rate was unable to keep up with the flood, and hundreds of thousands spent drab years in tent camps. In 1950, a determined effort wiped out the tent cities and largely replaced them with *ma'barot* settlements in areas where working hands were needed.

While the *ma'barot* proved a successful device in bringing immigrants and work opportunities together, they consisted of totally inadequate, wooden, tin and canvas-covered huts. Another giant effort was made to replace the temporary expedient of the *ma'barot* with a permanent solution, and 78,000 housing units were built by the end of 1952, while an additional 14,000 units are nearing completion.

Housing Attraction

Then came the task of economic and social absorption. Most of the newcomers had to transform their way of life completely, since the pioneer country required farmers, industrial workers and construction labourers. If Israel was to be built up and not to suffer from a lopsided distribution of population, the immigrants had to be attracted to almost empty development areas. The attraction: housing.

While complete success cannot be claimed for this programme, there has been a significant movement of new immigrants to frontier areas. Beersheba, the capital of the Negev, absorbed more than 20,000 new immigrants and Migdal Ashkelon, in the South, took in 13,000.

In 1950, a survey showed that two per cent of the immigrants possessed an agricultural background. Today, one-fifth of the immigrants support themselves in agriculture. Of the immigrant housing units constructed since Statehood, some 31,500 are in agricultural settlements. New immigrant settlements have absorbed 50,000 newcomers, established kibbutzim and other farm villages have taken in another 40,000.

Of equal importance were cultural and social integration. In the babel of tongues, many observers predicted that Hebrew would lose its battle to remain the national language and that Israel would be left without a unifying speech. This has not been the case. Immigrant children, aided by the successful implementation of the Compulsory Education Law for free primary school education and by networks of youth clubs, soaked up Hebrew. The Jewish Agency, with UJA funds, and the Government organized a network of *Ulpanim*, or intensive study courses, and over 7,000 immigrants graduated from them. Thousands more studied in a variety of night schools, or have taught themselves Hebrew with the aid of a simplified Hebrew newspaper.

Immigrants from North Africa find homes waiting for them in the "ship to village" movement.

Many other methods were employed to spread a knowledge and understanding of life in Israel. A theatre group called Telem, with the financial aid of the Jewish Agency, was organized with the specific aim of bringing live Hebrew drama to immigrants in *ma'barot* and new villages. The Israel Defence Forces played a unique role by making certain that every newcomer drafted into the Army learned the language, geography and history of his new country.

One of the most serious problems today is immigrant youth. The Jewish Agency's Youth Aliya Department has cared for 51,000 since the birth of the State, and 19,000 are today receiving the finest training in its institutions. However, Israel cannot yet afford the expense of free secondary school education and, while many attend night school or belong to youth clubs, thousands are living in a depressing social environment and remain outside any organized educational or social framework.

More Scholarships

The past year has seen a greatly increased awareness of this problem. Both the Government and the UJA-backed Jewish Agency have sharply increased the number of scholarships for secondary, vocational and agricultural schools. Vocational training projects have been set up by the Agency for youth in the *ma'barot*. Only four months ago, a new project called "Youth to the Country" was organized through the Agency. Through this programme members of various settlements have gone to the *ma'barot* to bring parents and children to an understanding of the values of an agricultural life and a proper educational environment. While this programme is still in its infancy, over 400 youngsters have already left *ma'barot* for farm settlements.

With the increase of tension in North Africa, there is a new spurt in immigration. In the past three months, over 5,000 have arrived from Morocco and Tunis, and within the next year it is expected that a total of 6,000 families, or 30,000 persons, will come from there. This immigration is being financed with funds from the United Jewish Appeal.

Direct to Farm

Under the plans of the Jewish Agency Absorption Department and Agricultural Settlement Department, the vast majority of these immigrants will go either to farm villages or to small towns in new development areas. A smoothly operating "Ship to Settlement" programme has been inaugurated. From Haifa Port the newcomers go directly to farm settlements, where they receive everything they require for the first adjustment period — mattresses, beds, sheets, kerosene stoves, pots and pans etc., as well as a few pounds in cash and credit in the village store. In order that the newcomer may support his family until his own farm unit can become productive he is guaranteed 10 to 12 days' work per month under an Agency-Government scheme. This is not "made" work; the immigrant is employed on internal roads, irrigation networks and other work to build his own village.

Since land settlement cannot be carried out during the winter months, five transit camps for agricultural training are now being set up in the two new development areas. In each of these camps, 250 immigrant families will work through the winter at such preparatory jobs as road building, afforestation and water-pipe laying, and it is hoped that by next spring they will establish their new homes in the villages.

One cannot yet speak of total integration — thousands of immigrants are unemployed, 80,000 remain in the *ma'barot* and other thousands in sub-standard housing, and cultural gaps and inter-group tensions have not yet disappeared. But, with continued aid from the United Jewish Appeal, creation of one nation out of five times twelve tribes can be achieved.

Villages Soon to Pay Their Way

New Factories Needed to Exploit New Crops

By A Special Correspondent

DURING the current Jewish year, a small group of immigrant villages will become self-supporting, the first settlements established by post-1948 immigrants to reach that goal.

This achievement is the more remarkable when it is considered that these first immigrant settlements, founded in 1949, were set up according to a new and revolutionary method — the settlers went on the land without any previous experience. There was no time for years of agricultural training, and newcomers became farmers by learning as they worked.

Yet these new villages play a large role in the nation's agricultural economy. The 400 farm settlements, constituting 26,000 farm units founded since statehood surpass the record of the entire 70 preceding years of pioneering, and are now cultivating 1,250,000 out of a total of 3,700,000 dunams farmed by Jews.

Through the Jewish Agency's agricultural colonization programme, financed largely with funds raised through the United Jewish Appeal, in less than six years new immigrants have been able to irrigate a total of 320,000 dunams of land. Ignorant of agriculture only a few years ago, they now cultivate 33 per cent of the land devoted to vegetables, 42 per cent of the land used for growing potatoes, 47.5 per cent of the area given over to fodder, 44 per cent of sugar-beet land, 33 per cent of cotton land and 45 per cent of groundnut land. Other figures are equally impressive. The newcomers own 37 per cent of the nation's cattle herds and 35 per cent of the nation's sheep and goat herds.

All this has been accomplished at a great cost. The Agency, whose main source of income has been the generosity of American Jewry through the United Jewish Appeal, has invested over IL.200m., calculated at the rate of IL.1.800 per dollar, in agricultural development for new immigrants, housing, farm equipment, irrigation, and many other necessities.

Nor is the investment in these settlements completed. While a number of immigrant villages will stand on their own feet in 1954-1955, the majority still have far to go. On the average 40 per cent of the total investment required to make the immigrant settlements self-supporting has yet to be made.

Newcomer's Problems

The newcomer to the land is faced with a multitude of problems. His standard of living is still lower than that of the city-dweller. The housing which he receives is minimal in size and lacks elementary requirements in many cases — 15,000 farm families are still without washing facilities. The great majority read by kerosene light.

It has required a tremendous effort to provide electricity for 40 immigrant settlements, but scores of others are without. It is obvious that power is needed less for the convenience of the settlers than for security reasons. In this connection, it must be stated that many of the immigrant settlements are in border areas subject to frequent attack, and that many new settlers must stand night-long guard duty every four or five days.

New settlements often find themselves virtually cut off from the rest of the country during the winter months through lack of proper roads. This affects not only their ability to market their products, but such public services as education, mail deliveries and medical services. While much has been done in this field, there are still about 80 settlements without proper connections with main highways.

It was natural that there would be agricultural problems arising from the settlers' inexperience. Frequently, they lacked a knowledge of their animals. Some failed to see that saplings would become productive, fruit-bearing trees in a few years, and neglected them. The workings of economics also had their effect. When the recent great increase in vegetable production resulted in a sharp drop in vegetable prices, the new farmer was faced with more difficulties.

Despite all these problems, a considerable percentage derived a real income from their farms. And, what is equally important, they are no longer temporary settlers.

Real Incomes

The question now arises — what of the future? Israel's aim is the establishment of an agricultural economy which will supply all the country's needs in food and fibre crops and export enough to cover all foreign currency farm expenditures on agriculture, such as fuel for irrigation pumping stations, agricultural machinery and equipment, spare parts, etc. The basic factors involved in the campaign for that goal are water, new crops and manpower.

Productivity can be vastly increased through the boosting of the 850,000 dunams of irrigated land to more than double by 1960. Two large projects — the Kishon River plan and the Yarkon-Negev scheme — are now being implemented with the participation of funds from the United Jewish Appeal and will, when completed, make it possible to irrigate large areas in both the North and the South. This is not only to increase productivity for the nation as a whole. It is an obligation of Israel and world Jewry to the new immigrant settler who lacks sufficient irrigated land to maintain a proper farm. Soil and pasture improvement are other major goals.

Israel must now concentrate on the development of new crops, particularly industrial crops, in order to balance her agricultural economy and to gain self-sufficiency. The production of groundnuts (peanuts) must be greatly expanded to meet the vegetable oil requirements of the population as well as for export; it is significant that Israel's groundnut yields are among the best in the world. Sugar-beet production must be greatly increased. The same applies to fibre plants, especially cotton and flax. Experiments in cotton have met with success and the way is open for rapid development. The yield and quality of cotton have already shown surprising results, particularly in the Beisan Valley and the South. It will not do to grow these industrial crops without developing the industries that can absorb them. Israel must immediately establish factories capable of processing all its sugar-beet production and develop the necessary plants for the primary processing of cotton.

Grazing and Crops

Present plans also call for the enlargement of wheat-growing areas, the speedy development of fruit groves — including apricots, peaches and apples — in the hills, the further development of sheep and goat grazing, (the former for meat and wool) based mainly on natural grazing and the enlargement of cattle herds destined for meat production. These herds should feed mainly on natural pasture and on the by-products of the industrial crops. In addition, citriculture must be expanded and its products — together with bananas, wine and grapes, olive oil, tobacco, and certain vegetables — channelled into export. It has been estimated that it will take about ten years to fulfill all these plans.

The human factor is extremely important. Despite the success of new immigrant settlements, years must pass before they can undertake intensive and rational cultivation. Methods must be found to speed this learning, and a beginning has been made at industrial farms run by experienced hands and by directing young people from veteran settlements into the new villages. But even at this accelerated rate, the next period will continue to be a period of transition in which the United Jewish Appeal must continue to provide funds.

The introduction of new industrial crops, which mean the establishment of industrial processing centres within the crop growing area, together with social and security factors, make it logical for future settlements to be on a regional scale. And within the next year two entirely new regions will be opened to settlement, the Beit Gavriz area in the South with 250,000 dunams, and the Ta'anach area with 65,000 dunams.

If Israel is to meet her agricultural goal, the 400 settlements already established must be placed on a firm economic footing, 4,000 farm units per year must be established during the next five years, and industrial crops must be expanded.

IL.30m. for Settlement

The Jewish Agency and its partners, American Jewry and the United Jewish Appeal, can bring about the development of agriculture at the fastest possible rate. In the current budget the Agricultural Settlement Department is allocating IL.15m. for the consolidation of existing settlements and IL.15m. for the development of irrigation, while the establishment of 4,000 farm units this year will cost additional millions of pounds. There is no doubt that Israel can achieve her agricultural goal — complete self-sufficiency in food supply through production for home consumption and for exports that will defray necessary imports. The programme is ready. Its implementation depends on the continued support of American Jewry.

An immigrant from Yemen picking the first cotton grown here.

GOAL FOR 1955

In setting its goal for 1955 at the Annual National Conference in New York next month, the United Jewish Appeal is expected to take into account the Jewish Agency's 1955 agricultural targets, which include adding 150,000 dunams to Israel's irrigated area. The Agency's plans also call for the establishment of 10 new settlements and the settlement of 4,000 families, including 1,000 from North Africa, during the year.

By JERUBALEMITE

BRIDGE

AN OVERT ACT OF COURAGE

IN the Men's Pairs of the Summer Nationals, Charlie Goren stole a top simply because he was Charlie Goren. He was South on the following hand:

	S. J 6 5 2 H. 3 D. K J 9 6 5 C. 9 3 2	
S. Q 10 9 H. K J 10 9 4 D. 8 7 3 C. 10 4	N W E S	S. 8 7 3 H. A 8 7 5 2 D. A 4 C. J 8 7
	S. A K 4 H. Q 6 D. Q 10 2 C. A K Q 6 5	

South was dealer at game to his side. The bidding went:

South	West	North	East
1C	—	1D	—
2S	—	3S	—
3NT	—	—	—

West opened the jack of hearts, and East played low. He knew that Goren was sure to have a safe and sane heart stopper, and East wasn't going to play the ace and thus set up two heart tricks for declarer.

Goren won with the queen of hearts and calmly led the queen of diamonds. East held off, and perhaps Goren thought about running nine tricks. But he thought he owed it to his reputation to outdo all his opponents and so with a plentiful supply of nerve he led another diamond.

East won with the ace of diamonds, perforce, and stole a look at Goren. And the latter looked alert but unconcerned. So East reasoned that the spade bid had been a phoney, and that Goren really had the hearts but not the spades. After working this out — and it wasn't easy! — East returned a spade. So Goren took 12 tricks... Isn't it nice to be known far and wide as a sound player?

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Buyers' Guide

Things You Should Look Into

You Never Know . . .

BUT it's the wise man who is prepared for every contingency. The increasing number of road accidents, snake bites and other injuries make it imperative that every family man be covered against such risks. Accident insurance with MIGDAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. will relieve you of financial worries in case of mishap. Put a call through to MIGDAL for details.

★

Smart and Graceful

TWO main features of the winter collection at "GRACIA" Ladies Fashions at 70 Rehov Ben Yehuda (cor. Frishman), Tel Aviv. Favourite this year — a corduroy "sarafan" — the fashionable pinafore — that can be worn with different blouses and matching jacket. Charming sports tweeds and home-spuns for suits are practical. Models are exclusive with "GRACIA" and no additional charges for alterations. Prices within your budget.

★

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★

Coats That Get Around

HIGH-hugging necklines, the straight-cut "H" line combine to make ROVELLI'S classic coats in camel's hair, mohair and tweeds. Designed to go anywhere, the coat collection at ROVELLI'S, *Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem, enables you to look well at all times. And to wear under — wonderful pullovers (wide colour range) and skirts (pointed corduroys are special).*

★

Tip for Tourists

HERE'S a place to acquire really fine pieces of genuine costume jewellery. Of gold, platinum or white gold, set with semi-precious or precious stone, each piece made by a master craftsman at the ROSENBLATT WORKSHOP, *31 Rehov Nordau, Haifa. Individual attention to special requests. ROSENBLATT'S also specialize in turning a lovely old piece of jewellery into something delightfully modern.*

★

Fluff Up Your Woollens

AFTER their long summer rest, do give your woollens a beauty bath in the mild, non-alkaline TEXTILE SHAMPOO *to restore their downy softness, freshen colours and guard against loss of shape and shrinkage. As to those costly nylons we have to start wearing again — TEXTILE SHAMPOO is simply a life saver. Wash stockings and socks daily — they last so much longer.*

Name Your Firm

IN many tongues in many lands DORINA *Knitwear has come to mean quality and finish of a distinctive style. Intricate weaves, smart styling and fine craftsmanship have won steadily widening markets for popular DORINA models. DORINA sweaters and pull-overs, for both men and women found locally only in special shops in the main towns. Ask to see genuine Dorina model before you buy.*

★

Someone To Help You

HE'S the Branch Manager of the PALESTINE DISCOUNT BANK — *the nearest to where you live. There are Branches throughout the country and one is sure to be close at hand. Nothing easier than paying by cheque. Your accounts are straight and you don't have to keep sums of money about. DISCOUNT BANK Branch Managers will be pleased to assist you in all your banking problems.*

★

You Never Can Tell

JUST how you'll look until you've tried on some new line clothes because description doesn't do justice to all the dressmaker tricks that have made this season's collection charmingly wearable. For a picked selection see MARY SIEDNER & CO's (53A Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv) *"La Boutique" styles. Skilled knowledge of the needs of the country make MARY SIEDNER'S creations basic in every planned wardrobe.*

★

No Shadow of Doubt

YOURS will be the most glorious clothesline out since you've become a regular user of KESSEM. *In Shemen's star-studded firmament — KESSEM is one of the brightest lights. It's the oxygen in Kessem that penetrates the fibres, dislocating all the dirt so that all your linens turn out gleaming, absolutely snowy white.*

★

Helpful Neighbours

THEY'RE wonderful — but don't depend on them for advice on baby care when you get home from the hospital. It's important to learn from the qualified pediatricians and nurses at the "HADAROM" Mother & Child Rest Home at Rishon Le Zion, while you're recuperating. Use the State-grant of IL.55 for this. Reservations by 'phoning Rishon 284 or "Hamedayek," 66 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, 'phone 63662. Popular rates.

★

Good Eating

PLANNED around the week you can serve more than surprise — really overwhelm the family — with the variety of delicious fishes you turn up all based on FRIONOR *Fish Fillet. Quality Frionor, fresh frozen with all the goodness sealed in, is the housewives' answer to balanced menus. Ask for FRIONOR — make sure the packet carries the name stamped in blue.*

HAIM NAHOR-LICHTER: LANDSCAPE
From the current exhibition at the Artists' House, Jerusalem.

King Farouk and Sholem Asch

Most of the things said and written about the life and behaviour of the former king of Egypt were true, but there was another side to the coin. Nothing, for instance, has been said of the Oxford and Cambridge graduates at Cairo who tried, though not always successfully, to distract the young king from his perversities and turn his interest to loftier matters than women and card-games. Nor were we told of Farouk's private library, one of the largest in the Near East. Incidentally, all books were bound uniformly. In this connection, the following reminiscence may be of interest.

On one of my visits to the Palace conversation turned to the books of the Bible, and the Psalms in particular. I tried to define their greatness by their appeal to the heart of men of whatever religion or nation. During the conversation, I mentioned the dispute between the monk and Rabbi Yechiel, the hero of "The T'hillim Yid" (Psalms Jew) by Sholem Asch. The interesting point, I emphasized, was that both the Jewish Rabbi and the Catholic Priest made use of the same weapon — passages from the Psalms, and, as it happened, the same ones.

Ahmad Hasanein Pasha, the Royal Chamberlain, and Galad Pasha, the king's European secretary — Oxford and Sorbonne graduates respectively — were deeply interested in the subject and took a lively part in the conversation.

The following day I received a letter from the Palace saying that H.M. had been highly interested in the conversation and that he would appreciate it if I could bring him the book in French translation. I asked to be allowed several days, as it was not the custom to bring an unbound copy to the Palace, but I was told that the binding was unnecessary as it would take some time, and the king was eager to receive the book soon and without any ceremony.

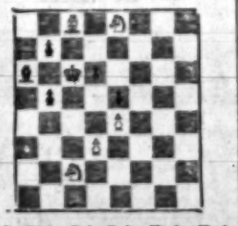
Thereupon I brought a French translation of Sholem Asch's story, and the king's secretary told me with a smile that I could have it back as soon as the king had read it, as he did not wish to spoil my library by "pilfering" one of my books.

That was the end of the story. I never saw that book again, as soon afterwards I left Cairo for Israel.

S. NISSENBAUM

Chess

Problem No. 838
Y. STEFAK, Haifa
Specially Composed for **The Jerusalem Post**



Ka7; Rb4; Be1, Bc8; Kte2, Kte8; Pa3, d3, e4. (9)
Kc6; Be8; Pb5, b7, d6, e5. (6)
White mates in three

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 833 (Grinblatt): 1.Qg5! Problem No.834 (Knoppel): 1.Rf3! blQ (R, B, Kt); 2.b7 (c6, Qf8, Kte2+). A worthy prizewinner indeed!

HADERA MOVES TO LEAGUE "A"

With the conclusion of the play in division "B" of the national chess league, both Hadera and Natanya had an even number of points. To decide which of the two is to move to division "A" a play-off match was held on "neutral ground" (Giv'at Chaim) on the 23rd of last month. Though playing with three reserves, the Hadera team scored a smashing victory, downing its rival by 4½ : 1½, and thereby replacing Haifa in the first division.

NEW LIFE FOR ISRAEL CHESS

That things taken for granted over a long period of time can change, was proved when the "Emanuel Lasker" chess club (Tel Aviv) held its annual meeting on October 22. The old directors, who had been in office for over ten years, had to hand over to an almost completely new board: Messrs. Yakobi, (chairman), Zohar, Tverski, Zehavi, Filipovski, Mandelbaum, (secretary), and Katz.

This was indeed a revolution, for the "E. Lasker" club, once the prime mover in Israel chess, with some 500 members, countless activities (including national championships) and a strong contingent of masters, has gradually become nothing more than a cafe where chess is played mainly by woodpushers for money stakes. Since the club's directors were also a pillar of the Israel Chess Federation, the activities of the Federation suffered from the decadence of the club itself. We have often criticised this club's inactivity, which, for some reason or other, the directors have always regarded as a personal attack.

With the brilliant achievements in the Helsinki and Amsterdam olympiades, it has become evident that the fate of Israel chess cannot be left in the hands of a handful of people who seem to be averse to any attempt to improve matters. It has become clear also that without drastic changes, Israel chess will never attain the position it should occupy in the country's life, that no new masters will emerge and that there will be no mass chess movement, so essential for the development and growth of Israel chess.

While admitting that clubs alone will not boost an Israel chess movement, and that as long as the Government, the sport organizations, the Histadrut and other factors do not join in the picture, there will be no real mass chess movement, there is no doubt that active clubs are one of the main factors in forming a strong and healthy National Federation.

We regard the election of the new management in the "Lasker" club as the first step in the rebirth of Israel chess.

E. S.

THE OLD MAN AND THE PRIZE

By MEIR MINDLIN

The award of the 1954 Nobel Prize for Literature to Ernest Hemingway, with special mention of his "The Old Man and the Sea" raises once again the question whether — to use the title of one of his earlier novels — to have or to have not the prize is the greater honour. For the past 50-odd years of its existence, the Nobel Prize Committee has ignored the major writers of our half-century with remarkable consistency. Awarding the prize to Hemingway is, of course, nowhere near as grotesque as giving it to Pearl Buck (1938) or Sinclair Lewis (1930), for Hemingway is a real artist in much of his work, if a very minor one.

The works of a writer of the very first rank should create a world of their own; they should be many-faceted, and have quality and penetration. Hemingway's novels and stories do tend to accumulate on the shelf, but his scope is extremely limited, and the quality wears rather thin in the long run. One does not begrudge him the prize (he is reported to have said that he wrote "The Old Man and the Sea" because he was broke) — it is only when one remembers those whom the Committee has overlooked that these recurrent inexplicable choices become so irritating.

Great writers are rare in any age, but ours is not worse off than others. One would expect the lean years to be filled in with awards to writers of the second rank who nevertheless have a solid achievement to their credit. Gide, Mann, O'Neill, Mauriac and Faulkner (the latter a tight squeeze we admit) fill that requirement rather neatly. One would expect a certain disproportion in the choice of Scandinavians (though Strindberg, a Swede, did not get the prize). One would also expect less than justice to be done to writers in the lesser known languages, however brilliant or profound they may be — such as Bialik or Agnon. However, to completely disregard the great masters of our time is another matter entirely.

Missing Names

This neglect of true genius is evident from the very beginning; the first award was made in 1901. The Swedish Committee could hardly have been ignorant of the work of their fellow-Scandinavian, Henrik Ibsen. They had five years, until his death in 1906, to remember him, but did not. They had nine years to weigh the merits of Leo Tolstoy, who was 82 when he died in 1910. Perhaps they were waiting for him to reach a hundred and to give him the prize for longevity.

Henry James published the third of his three masterpieces, "The Golden Bowl" (the others are "The Wings of the Dove" and "The Ambassadors"), in 1904. If the Committee shared the general indifference of the reading public to his achievement, they could have perused (the 24-volume collected New York Edition of his works which appeared some years later. Perhaps it was the ambiguity of his being an American who had settled in England, or his preference for international subjects in his novels, which disturbed them. They had until 1916 to make up their minds.

Novelists and Poets

Marcel Proust died relatively young, at the age of 51 in 1922. His vast novel had been completed at his death, except for revision, and enough of it had appeared in print to indicate its importance. Furthermore, Proust's receipt of the Concourt prize should have brought him to their attention.

James Joyce survived the appearance in 1922 of his masterpiece, "Ulysses," by 19 years. Despite its being widely recognized as a classic, we are convinced that this work of purest genius still remains to be assessed at its full value. The first volume (quite a large one) of Robert Musil's "Man Without Qualities" appeared back in 1930, the second (equally large) two years later.

As for the poets, Rainer Maria Rilke had completed his life work some years before his death in 1926, and Paul Valery was 74 when he died in 1945; neither of them received the prize.

As a matter of fact, it is only the prizes awarded to the poets W. B. Yeats (1923) and T. S. Eliot (1948) which give one real satisfaction. Considering the general trend, one can only ask oneself if Yeats was not chosen in order to give due recognition to the newly created Irish Free State, and Eliot for his religious orthodoxy and political conservatism.

Once we are aware of this almost complete neglect of the modern masters, it becomes clear that the award of the Nobel Prize for Literature is not to be regarded as any sort of standard of artistic excellence. Perhaps it is the surest sign of distinction to be left out. We may attribute this attitude of the Prize Committee to a chronic insensitivity to stylistic innovation, and to marked distaste for those uncomfortable truths about ourselves and our society which inevitably find expression in the work of our masters.

At this point, it would not be unreasonable to ask what alternative could be suggested for this year's choice. Such an alternative springs to mind immediately: the pre-eminent Greek man-of-letters, Nikos Kazantzakis, who is 69 this year; he is a poet, novelist, philosopher, essayist, translator and worthy continuer of Homer's "Odyssey." Two of his novels, "Zorba the Greek," and "The Greek Passion" have appeared in English, the former in Hebrew as well. However, the creator of Zorba, of the village of Lycovrissi and of a modern Odysseus, would probably feel more at home in the distinguished company of the priceless.

Yoel Brandt's Memoirs

Yoel Brandt, the member of the Budapest Rescue Committee who was selected by the Nazis in 1944 to take their "blood for lorries, men for machines" offer to the Jewish Agency representatives in Istanbul; and who was afterwards arrested and held *incommunicado* by the British authorities, has now written his story of the entire war period until the end of 1945. The book will be published in Hebrew by "Ayanot," Tel Aviv.

In these pages, Yoel Brandt tells the story of the Budapest operations from the inside. He describes the activities of the Gestapo and the Canaris Intelligence, the measures taken to save and rescue Jews through the Budapest Centre, and the operations of the various undergrounds. He gives an account of his interviews with Himmler's brother-in-law Wisliceni, and with Eichmann, the head of the Jewish extermination service, as well as his negotiations in Istanbul, and subsequent events.

Mr. Brandt's memoirs, which contain hitherto unpublished material are expected to arouse widespread interest.

I.M. LASK

Pleasures At The Seaside

MR. HOBBS' VACATION. By R. Streeter. Drawings by Dorothea W. Fox.— Harper's, New York. 248 pp., $2.-

This is a delightful summer book. It will console other fathers of families to hear of the tribulations of an unfortunate fellow sufferer, and it will rejoice the triumphant hearts of bachelors or strong-minded family men who make their vacations entirely different. Mr. Hobbs has unwisely and inescapably given in to his wife who wishes to gather all her flown chicks round her in the summer, and has taken a huge, dilapidated house by the coast. How he is frustrated and annoyed at every step by the unpredictable pump and motor, by one intellectual and one taciturn son-in-law, by three daughters, each more aggravating than the next, and three adorable but untrained grandchildren, by the indiscriminating hospitality of his wife and his offspring — and how despite being used and abused like a hired man, he yet enjoys it all — must be read to be savoured.

The style is delightful: "Mr. Hobbs, accustomed to being a motivating force, suddenly found himself cast in the role of a spare tyre and it tended to upset his ego." The line drawings are charming.

PAULA ARNOLD

LEARN HEBREW
In the ULPANIM and EVENING COURSES of THE HISTADRUT in
HAIFA and VICINITY
Registration Room 94, Histadrut Building, Behov Hehalutz, Haifa, and at all Histadrut Branches in the Suburbs, 5—6 p.m.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

To the array of classical works by Kant, Darwin, Dewey and Humboldt, to name a few, Mosad Bialik has now added "Plutarchus, Hayei Ishim" (Plutarch's Lives — Romans), that living source of historical information. The present work has been translated from the original Greek by J. G. Liebes, who has also written a comprehensive introduction on Plutarch and his times. The companion volume will treat of "Men of Greece." From Mosad Harav Kook comes "Miginzei Yisrael ba'Vatican" (Jewish Literary Treasures in the Vatican. IL.2.250) in which Naftali Ben Menahem examines and describes 35 manuscripts.

An important work on medical problems of a century ago is Morton Thompson's "Za'akat Ha'Imahut" (The Cry and the Covenant, Idit. IL.5.— translated by S. Shnitzer), the story of a physician who has witnessed the death at childbirth of thousands of mothers who succumb to a strange and unknown illness. Determined to track the scourge to its source, our physician blames the conservatism of the practitioners involved.

The stage version of Herman Wouk's "Caine Mutiny Court Martial," "Hamishpat Hatzva'i shel Ha ered al Ha'Caine" (Tversky, translated by Zvi Tal, IL.1.200) is used in Habimah's performance. Two editions have been sold out and a third is expected shortly.

Fine Volume of Verse

A beautifully produced work is "Mo'adei Erga" (Periods of Longing, Tarshish), a volume of poems by David Rokeah. It is a typographically perfect production in which dark and light masses are expertly balanced. The charming cover design is by Navon, and the book was made up and printed at the Jerusalem Vocational School (Hadassah) Press.

The why and the wherefore of the "Hok Habituah ha'-Leumi" (National Insurance Act, Hamishpat, Yavne Law Library, IL.3.900) is explained by Z. Bar Niv, legal adviser to the Ministry of Labour. The fly-leaf of this book bears the title in English as well, although it is a Hebrew original, whereas many publishers who produce Hebrew translations of foreign language books still deny this facility to the reader.

A. Ben-Or (Orinovsky) has brought his work on the history of Hebrew literature up to date with a new (two-volume "Toldot Ha'Sifrut Ha'Ivrit b'Doreinu" (Present-Day Hebrew Literature, IL.3.750 each), dealing with poets and poetry, narrators, critics and publicists. From an outline presented in the table of contents, it seems that the writer has covered the ground pretty thoroughly, not only mentioning the outstanding figures, but discussing trends and nuances as well.

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

Even in these days when it appears that the Grand Alliance against Germany is a thing of the past, it is a most unpleasant experience to read Lail Horstmann's "We Chose to Stay" (Houghton, Mifflin, IL.3.900). This describes a family of well-born, Hitler-supporting Germans at the time when Hitler's Reich was collapsing; they decided to await the coming of the barbarian Bolsheviks to their august home in East Germany, with various unpleasant results, such as rape and murder.

After this unpleasant by-product of recent history, it is salutary to read "Tyranny on Trial" by Whitney R. Harris (SMU IL.7.800). It is clear that Harris, trial counsel at Nuremberg, is bewildered and shocked by the current American trend to consider that the Germans were more sinned against than sinning. In a horrifying indictment he recapitulates the crimes of the Nazi butchers.

Muhammed Asad's "The Road to Mecca" (Simon & Schuster, IL.6.500) is a strange, outlandish account of how a former Jew, Leopold Weiss, became Muhammed Asad, Arab and Mohammedan. While we remain unconvinced, the book is sincere and well-written.

Two writers seem most disturbed by the wrong done to the memory of Mary Lincoln by the great President's one-time partner, Herndon. Ruth Painter Randall's "Mary Lincoln" (Little, Brown, IL.7.185) presents the case in a rather heavy history. Irving Stone, author of "Lust for Life," uses his customary medium of the "historical novel" in "Love is Eternal" (Doubleday, IL.5.135). This version is certainly far more dramatic and exciting than the Randall biography, although one doubts the plea because of the writer's reservation that he is mixing fiction with fact. It is difficult to understand why writers like Stone and Fast don't take their courage in their hands and write straight biographies.

"The Sign of Eros" by Paul Bedin (Putnam, IL.4.550) is one of those French novels where Etienne takes Catherine his wife and Odile his mistress on a joint holiday to sort out who's who. Catherine strains her sportsmanship to the point of attempting suicide: the knot remains unravelled as far as I could make out, although we certainly envy Etienne's troubles.

There is a first-rate pocket-book available, "New Short Novels" (Ballantine, 455 pruta). Elizabeth Etnier's contribution, "The Willow," is really outstanding; Shleby Foote's "Ride Out" is almost as good. Jean Stafford's "A Winter's Tale" is most interesting although somewhat laboriously contrived: Clyde Miller's "The Gentle Season" is the only inferior novelette in the collection.

John O'Hara's "The Farmer's Hotel" (Bantam, 325 pruta) gets off to an excellent start, weakens half-way and collapses into an absurd and incredible finish. Nevertheless it makes bright and interesting reading.

PHILIP GILLON

Life and Letters

World Trends of Thought

A new series of books will soon be published by Harper, New York, under the title "World Perspectives." It will present "short books written by the most conscious and responsible minds of today." Each volume, the publisher says, "will set forth the interrelation of the changing religious, scientific, artistic, political, economic and social influences upon man's total experience." Among the authors whose books are projected are Albert Schweitzer, Konrad Adenauer, Robert Schuman, Harold C. Urey, Hu Shih, Lewis Mumford and Sarvepalli Rakhakrishnan. (USIS).

Swedish Scholarship

The Elin Wagner Scholarship Foundation, of Stotckholm, has announced a scholarship of 10,000 Swedish Crowns (which may be divided into two scholarships), for scientific study of the past and present status of women. The scholarship may be awarded to either Swedish citizens or others. Further information through the Vice-President, Mrs. Barbro Alving, Parusundsgatan 9, Stockholm, (UNESCO).

Arabic in Latin Characters

A textbook of Arabic in Latin characters, for the use of 10 to 12-year old pupils of the French lycee at Tangier, has just been published. Its author is Mme. E. Cleemann, professor of Arabic, and it is said to be the most modern of its kind.

Stamp of the Week

The most handsome set of stamps to come out of the Balkans for many a long day has just arrived from Yugoslavia.

This is a natural history set, and if you are interested in wild life as well as stamp-collecting, then eight of these stamps make a splendid shilling's worth — that is the London price.

They show an eagle, an antelope, a sprightly chamois bounding up the mountains, a bear, a pelican, a black beetle in amazing detail and even a lynx.

The stamps are printed by the true-to-life photogravure process. The animals are photographed and the pictures are printed against their natural surroundings.

Perforation is 11½.

London Express Service

Publications Received

Mason P., An Essay on Racial Tension. Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.
Shalom. New Year Annual 5715. Merseyside Publication, Liverpool.

HEBREW

L'maad, (Study Programmes in the Defence Forces), Hotsa'at MATCAL.
Breidos, A., Shir Le-Hag (Holiday Poem). Emunim, Tel Aviv.
Klausner, A.-E., Hashpa'at Nietzsche al M. D. Bin Gorion (Nietzsche's Influence on Berdichevsky), Dvir, Tel Aviv.

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HAIFA: 1 Khayat Street; Hadar Bookshop, Rehov Herzl; Sifri's Bookshop, Central Carmel
Dr. Flegel's Bookshop, 26 Rehov Koren Kayamet, Kiryat Bialik.
RAMAT GAN: Harel Lanzer
NATANYA: A. Pompan, 6 Reh. Herzl
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SMALL furnished flat in Jerusalem by young man for minimum of four months. References from former landlords available. Write No. 1350, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.
COMFORTABLY furnished room available for 2 months. Write: No. 24728, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
TO LET beautiful room in cultivated house, piano available. Apply: Brandstatter, 32 Rehov Hagesher, Tel Aviv.
TO LET furnished or unfurnished room with kitchen, for 5 months. Apply: Yitzhaki, 11 Zahala, near Tel Aviv.
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NATANYA: For sale bargain price, luxurious Canadian prefabricated house 2 rooms, hall, European bath, kitchen, built-in closets, with 300 sq.m. plot, quiet and pleasant suburb. Apply: "Sigmal," Natanya.
FOR SALE flat composed of two rooms plus small room suitable for child; small garden, at 56 B Shderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel. Price IL.9,000. Call at above address on Nov. 7 and 8, between 3.30—4 p.m. or write to P.O.B. 983, Haifa.
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"SIGNON" L. Samoshi
61 Rehov Herzl, Haifa. Tel. 4738.

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2½ rooms & hall IL. 10,500
3 rooms & hall IL. 12,250
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FLATS
TO LET: 2 rooms, vicinity Rehov Nordau, IL.5,500. 3 rooms, vicinity Rehov Jerusalem, suitable for physician, IL.7,000. 4 rooms vicinity Rehov Masseda, 2nd floor, IL.9,000. 4 rooms Central Carmel, suitable for physician, IL.10,000. 1-room flat, complete luxury outfit, Central Carmel IL.3,500.
FOR SALE: 3 rooms, Central Carmel, IL.8,000 cash, and IL. 2,500 mortgage. 2 rooms, luxury outfit, boiler, on Central Carmel IL.7,000 cash, and IL.1,000 mortgage. 4-room luxury flat, good location Carmel, IL.15,000 cash, and 3,000 mortgage.
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Photo Brenner
31 REH HECHALUTZ HAIFA

HU Students Ask Registration Without Paying Fee Instalment

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Due to the non-payment of tuition fees on the instruction of the Students Union, many first-year undergraduates have asked the Hebrew University Treasury to retain their names on the register, although they have not forwarded their fees. The University, according to normal practice, has informed all first year students that non-payment of the IL.62 instalment would be taken to indicate a desire to be dropped from the rolls. The deadline for settling tuition accounts at the Medical School was last week, while other Faculties have until November 19. The University Treasury also reported that many students had broken the strike and paid their bill through the Post Office Bank.

The University directorate had no comment to make on the closure of the Medical School pending a solution of the deadlock over increased fees. Some 250 students, from the third to the sixth year, should have begun the term on Sunday. Those from outside Jerusalem are obliged to occupy lodgings here, although they have no lectures. The remaining 100 medical students are scheduled to commence with the official opening of the academic year on November 24. The Students' Union has appealed to President Ben-Zvi and the Prime Minister, Mr. M. Sharett, to intervene on their behalf.

Compromise Rejected

A spokesman for the Union doubted whether negotiations on reducing the new tariff would resume before the Knesset convenes next week. The Government committee on the matter has re-affirmed its decision to raise the annual charge from IL.100 to IL.300, and the Students' Union rejected an "unauthorised" compromise increase of IL.50.

With regard to two students who have complained to the police that the University had evicted them from lodgings in Connaught House, a Secretariat spokesman explained that all student accommodation provided by the University might be vacated at the University's will. Otherwise, there would be no way of ensuring rooms for new students. Connaught House, next to the Medical School buildings, is to form an extension for laboratories. All the students living there left without causing trouble, except for the two in question.

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	39	10	21	21
Tiberias	34	11	29	29
Haifa Port	65	16	25	25
Natanya	63	14	26	26
Tel Aviv Port	62	16	24	24
Tel Aviv Kiryа	61	14	26	26
Lydda Airport	55	12	25	25
Jerusalem	44	12	22	22
Beersheba	54	11	25	25
Sdom	39	18	28	28
Eilat	49	17	27	27

FORECAST: Fair, partly cloudy.

*A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

• • •

THE TRIAL of Rateb Ibrahim, a 23-year-old labourer of Abu Ghosh, near Jerusalem, accused of murdering his cousin, aged 20, during a village wedding, was yesterday transferred to the District Court by Investigating Magistrate J. Weiner. Counsel for the accused, Mr. H. Kazam, claimed that the killing had been provoked by the victim.

• • •

12 KILOGRAMS of hashish were confiscated by the Police on Wednesday from a lorry driver, a resident of an Arab Galilee village. The driver and two men with him were detained.

THE POWDERED MILK content of standard milk is to be increased from five to ten per cent from next Sunday.

• • •

TWO MANAGERS of the "Hashirion" nail factory in Bat Yam, Israel Zuckerman, of Tel Aviv and Haim Weissrob of Bat Yam, were fined IL.30 each by the Tel Aviv Magistrate yesterday for carelessness leading to injuries to a workman by the explosion of a barrel of acid last March 11.

• • •

AN EXHIBITION of paintings by Mr. Alexander Bogen, partisan fighter in the Vilna area during the war, was opened in the Yad Labanim memorial hall in Petah Tikva on Wednesday evening.

• • •

A 12-MONTH-OLD baby, wrapped in a coat, was found abandoned yesterday morning in front of the Tipat Halav office in Kfar Salame, near Tel Aviv.

• • •

A SPECIAL programme to mark the "Day of Rahel our Mother," will be staged on Mt. Zion this Sunday, Heshvan 11. The observances will be held, starting at 1.30 p.m., in the room housing the collection of objects from Rahel's Tomb, near Bethlehem.

EDNA and URIEL HEFETZ
ARE HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE THE BIRTH OF THEIR
SON
A Brother to Sarit and Anat
The Brith Milah will take place on Monday, November 8, 1954, at the "Shaarei-Zedek" (Wallach) Hospital, Jerusalem at 10.30 a.m.
Relatives and Friends are invited.

Mr. & Mrs. DAVID F. KAELTER
take pleasure in inviting their relatives and friends to the BAR MITZVAH of their son
RAFAEL
on Saturday, November 13, 1954.
Service at 8.30 a.m., Beit Israel (Beit Pevzner).
Reception at 6 Rehov Jezreel, Bat Galim, Haifa, from 4-7 p.m.

MAX M. & KATE PETRUSCHKA, Jerusalem — ALICE KAHN, Jerusalem
announce the marriage of their children
MIRIAM-MARION and ELI
on Tuesday, November 9, 1954, 8.30 p.m., at the home of the bride's parents, 3 Rehov Moshe Hess (formerly Wauchope St.) Jerusalem.
Reception until 9 p.m. Please regard this as a personal invitation.

Sgan-Aluf Arieh Shalev — Sara Kleinman
Married
Tel Aviv, November 3, 1954

To
Sgan-Aluf Arieh Shalev
heartiest congratulations on your marriage
Your friends in the Israel Defence Forces

We deeply mourn the death of our beloved husband, brother, brother-in-law and uncle
Mr. Richard Pappenheim
who passed away peacefully in Vienna on October 27, 1954.
Ruth Pappenheim, nee Nadler, Vienna
Alice Schwartz, Jerusalem
Ina and Alfred Lewiesha, London, and nieces and nephews.

With deep sorrow we mourn the passing away of our beloved mother and grand-mother
Mrs. Ibolya Rothman (nee Kraus)
at the age of 52.
The funeral took place on October 15, 1954 in Budapest
ANCSA, daughter
MEIR, grandson.

We express our deep sympathy to our co-worker Guenther Mathias on the passing away of his beloved
FATHER
MOORING DEPARTMENT
HAIFA PORT.

We deeply mourn the passing away on November 3 of our beloved
Hermann Reissner
(FORMERLY HAMBURG)
at the age of 75.
THE FAMILY

THE BEIT DANIEL COMMITTEE
ZIKHRON YAACOV
deeply mourn the passing away of the founder, donor and the heart and spirit of the Artists Home
Mrs. Lillian Friedlander-Bentwich
and express their sympathy to the bereaved family.

Tel Aviv City Workers To Declare Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — All Municipal workers, with the exception of those in charge of essential services, will strike on Monday if the Municipality fails to reemploy 100 dismissed emergency relief workers.

The city's employees will thus join in the protest of 300 unemployed persons who clashed with police in front of the Town Hall here today on their fourth day of a sit-down strike. Several demonstrators were hurt as they tried to push past a heavy police guard on the Town Hall steps to join some 30 Secretaries of Labour Exchanges, who were on a sit-down strike inside the Mayor's office. Another group of protestors attacked a police car until they were pushed back. One of the attackers was arrested and later released in bond.

The Secretaries tried in vain to control the crowd. They themselves were close to violence early this morning as they moved into the Mayor's private office.

Through the mediation of officer H. Schleiman, in charge of the building's police detail, the Mayor moved to the office of Deputy Mayor S. Shoshani, where he worked under a guard of six policemen. The Secretaries stayed in Mr. Lavanon's office after closing hours, with the intention of spending the night. The unemployed strikers outside dispersed during the afternoon.

The Municipality has sent telegrams to the Ministries of Interior and Labour in Jerusalem, asking for their intervention.

J'lem Municipal Staff Press Four Demands

The Workers Committee of the Jerusalem Municipality has threatened to undertake "organisational steps" if its four demands are not met by Sunday, according to a letter sent by the Committee yesterday to Mayor Y. Kariv.

The four demands are: cancelling the promotions and transfers recommended to the Treasury Department by Mr. Ya'acov Schreibaum, when the latter served as Jerusalem Rates Commissioner, since these personnel changes were proposed without consulting the Committee.

Making the employment of all new personnel subject to consultations with the Committee, specific mention being made of a recently employed Youth Club Coordination Officer.

Payment by the Municipality of its debt to the staff provident fund and transferring all future payments to the fund when workers are paid, and transferring to a monthly status those daily workers who work on a semi-permanent basis.

TWO SUDDEN DEATHS

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Two sudden deaths occurred here during the past 24 hours. Mr. Mordecai Komel, 58, of 56 Rehov Hayarkon died from a heart attack while serving at the jewelry counter in the Hefzi Bah store in Allenby Road yesterday evening. Mr. Itzhak Levi, 65, was found dead this morning in his apartment in Rehov 26b, in Jaffa.

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HAIFA, Wednesday, November 10, 1954, at
ARMON THEATRE
A LIMITED NUMBER OF TICKETS AVAILABLE
at the Orchestra's Office, 32 Herzl Street, Haifa, 9 a.m.-12 noon, 4-6 p.m.

Kanev Opens ISSA Plenary Session

The plenary session of the executive committee of the International Social Security Association was opened at the President Hotel in Jerusalem yesterday. More than 50 delegates, representing some 20 countries, including West Germany, participated.

Israel is represented at the executive meeting by the Kupat Holim, the National Insurance Institute and the Dor Le-Dor fund.

The session was opened with a review by Mr. Y. Kanev of the Kupat Holim management and a Vice-President of the I.S.S.A. of social and national insurance in Israel. Other speakers were the President of the I.S.S.A., Professor Renato Morelli, of Italy, and Mr. A. Alvarado, Deputy Director General of the International Labour Office.

The committee decided to hold a congress of social security actuaries and statisticians in Stockholm next May, and another congress on social security Medicine and to admit Austria to the Organisation.

In the evening, the Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, members of the Diplomatic Corps, representatives of various institutions, and Government officials were among those present at a reception given by the Director General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Walter Eytan, at the Eden Hotel for the Executive of the I.S.S.A.

Bank Denies Ban On Civil Servants' Credits

The only instruction given to banks in connection with loans to Government workers was that greater preference should be given to requests for credit from agriculture and from industry, the Bank of Israel announced yesterday, denying reports that a ban had been placed on credits to Government workers awaiting overdue salaries.

This instruction was only given to a number of banks, in the course of some general conversations on the subject of credit and, in reply positive answer was given to a question whether Government workers could be granted loans. The Workers' Committee of one Ministry did in fact request and receive a loan, the announcement added.

At the time of these conversations, it was already known that civil servants' salaries would be paid on time.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM: Eggs: in place of meat, Mon 22, temp. 20. Expectant mothers: 28, coupon 27 and 28. TEL AVIV AND SOUTH: Oil: 250 gms. Mon 22, temp. 1. Sheets: 250 gms., Mon. 4, temp. 24.

Siamese Twins Die

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT, Thursday. — The two-month-old Siamese twin girls died in the Kaplan Hospital here early this morning of peritonitis resulting from an unsuccessful operation to part them 10 days ago.

The decision to operate on the twins, first born in Israel and a rare occurrence throughout the world, was taken when doctors realised that one of them had had a heart attack. Her imminent death would have meant the death of the other twin as well.

The surgeons succeeded in parting the chest and liver of the twins, who were connected face to face, but their stomach and other internal organs remained connected. Following the operation, the babies' condition was fair for a few days and then took a turn for the worse, gradually deteriorating. A post mortem will be carried out tomorrow morning and the twins will be buried in Kfar Menachem, where their parents reside.

Young Post-Polio Cases Guests of J'lem Police

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Thirty-one children aged from 13 months to seven years, who are receiving post-polio treatment at the Assaf Harofe Government Hospital in Sarafand, were brought to Jerusalem yesterday for a few hours' "outing."

The children, whose varying degrees of disability ranged from a slight defect in a limb to semi-paralysed wheelchair cases, were the guests of the Jerusalem District Police Force. The Police Band, which played for them, was soon joined by a boy who showed signs of becoming an excellent drummer, if only with one hand.

Yesterday's outing is the first of a series for the post-polio cases at the hospital, where they receive treatment for periods from three months to two years.

American Hadassah provided the refreshments, while Canadian Hadassah, represented by Mrs. S. Lewin-Epstein, arranged the entire programme. Canadian Hadassah recently gave $25,000 for a hydro-therapeutic pool at the hospital.

JOSEPH OPENS BOND DRIVE IN BELGIUM

Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Development, yesterday opened the Israel Bond campaign in Belgium at a meeting in Brussels attended by 800 persons.

Earlier, Dr. Joseph met with the Acting Belgian Foreign Minister Mr. Victor Larock, and the Minister of Foreign Trade. He also spoke with 60 representatives of the Belgian press and the local Jewish community.

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Robert Stack — Ursula Thiess
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Evenings:
The Polish Comedy
WHAT IS MY HUSBAND DOING AT NIGHT
Polish Dialogue
Matinees:
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COLT 45
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
THE BEST OF THE BADMEN
MORIAH Tel. 6279
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA
Technicolor
Stewart Granger, Deborah Kerr
James Mason
GANIM Tel. 3656
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
COMANCHE TERRITORY
Maureen O'Hara
Macdonald Cary
Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
THE INVITATION
Ruth Roman — Van Johnson
2 perf. nightly at 6.45 & 9.
HAT Tel. 3656
THE ACTRESS
Spencer Tracy — Jean Simmons
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NOTORIOUS
Ingrid Bergman • Cary Grant

IL.10m. Paid Out In National Insurance

Benefits paid out by the National Insurance Institute during the first six months of its functioning reached a total of IL.10m., Dr. Giora Lotan, Director of the Institute, announced on Wednesday, at the sixth session of the Institute's Executive held in Jerusalem under the chairmanship of Mr. Y. Rylam, Director General of the Ministry of Labour.

In presenting a financial and statistical report on the activities of the Institute, Dr. Lotan further announced that the Institute had collected IL.7.5m. in premiums during the period April-August of this year.

Claims for maternity grants were filed by about 90 per cent of the persons eligible for them — totaling 17,880 claims, during the first five months. A total of IL.678,480 was paid out in maternity grants and IL.156,-960 in maternity benefits to working mothers.

During the first six months of the scheme, 9,680 claims for occupational accidents were filed, with IL.260,750 being paid out during the period April-August, 1954.

At the same session the Executive approved the appointment of Mr. Reuven Wolkoff, as Deputy Director of the Institute.

TO ADVISE BANK OF ISRAEL

Mr. Leopold Baranyal, representative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has arrived on a short visit to advise on the organisation of the Bank of Israel.

Mr. Baranyal, a former Governor of the Bank of Hungary, is active as an adviser to the Bank of England and the Central Bank of Germany. He is to confer here with the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz, and other officials.

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OPHIR
Michel Simon • Colette Marchand
Jacques Francoise
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Coloured by Gevа Color.
ORION 4th week
A great new star,
Richie Andrusco in
LITTLE FUGITIVE
SHDEROT 2nd week
Jean Fontaine • Joseph Cotten
SEPTEMBER AFFAIR
...it happened in Capri!
TAMAR 3rd week
SENSUALITA
with Eleonora Rossi-Drago
Amadeo Nazzari
Paramount release
Subtitles superimposed
Continuous performance daily from 3.45 a.m. to 3.45 p.m.
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2nd week
Alida Valli • Amadeo Nazzari
ANGELI SUR MARCIAPIEDE
(Angels of the Street)
The naked truth of a young woman driven by love to the street.

Matisse Dead In France at 84

NICE, Thursday (Reuter). — Henri Matisse, the famous French painter, died here yesterday afternoon.

Matisse, who would have celebrated his 85th birthday on December 31, was with Pabol Picasso the outstanding representative of the modern French school of painting. He died from a heart attack after being in poor health for several years.

The painter had just finished working on a sketch for a stained glass window when he was struck down by the heart attack in his flat. His paintings were famous for their brilliant colours and their simple outlines. He was essentially an individualist although he belonged at one time to the "Fauve" School and later became a cubist.

Matisse, born on December 31, 1869, at Catern Cambresis in north-eastern France is believed to have been fabulously wealthy. The slightest pencil sketch by the master cost at least 80,000 francs (£80.)

His scrupulously accurate reproduction of old masterpieces put in the Louvre museums while he was still in his teens are world famous.

Last December Matisse was honoured by the National Arts Foundation in New York as an "outstanding artist of 1953." The foundation praised his "profusion of bold masses and colour drenched canvases which give new dimensions and brilliance to 20th century painting."

The artist was a member of France's Communist Party but his standing with the Communists in recent years was unclear.

(Appreciation — Page 4)

Recital by the famous bass singer
Louis Levine
Prof. LEO FUCHS (piano)
Saturday, Nov. 13, 8.30 p.m. at Bet Hahalutsot, Tel Aviv.
Tickets: Evening at box office only.

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RAMAT GAN
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MUSIC • DANCING • FLOOR SHOW
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Darmstadt Court Aquits Nazi 'Jewish Specialists'

FRANKFURT, Thursday (INA). Two former "specialists for the Jewish question" in the Gestapo headquarters at Ehrfurt were acquitted by the Court of Assizes at Darmstadt on the ground they "lacked the sense of illegality" when they perpetrated crimes.

They were jointly responsible for the deportation of all Thuringian Jews to extermination camps.

"The defendants have grossly violated the law and are guilty of murder or manslaughter in thousands of cases," the presiding judge ruled, but went on to grant acquittal on the aforementioned ground, and also because there was no absolute proof they were aware of the ultimate fate of the deportees.

The two defendants were Waldemar Eisel and former S.S. Lieutenant Heinrich Lorenz.

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JAFFA: Boutros Street opposite the clock.
The only first-class restaurant serving real ORIENTAL FOOD
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She tried to ... She meant to... But...
SHE COULDN'T SAY NO
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November 7—Poppy Day Appeal — Give Generously

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, November 5, 1954
Heshvan 3, 5715. Rabia Awal 3, 1374

THERE is an old adage that he who has one thousand friends has not one friend to spare, while he who has one enemy will meet him everywhere.

FACT-FINDING MISSION

Israel unfortunately is neither bountifully possessed of friends nor sparsely equipped with enemies. Sometimes indeed when tensions with the neighbouring states wax acute and the fair promises of support of the West are clouded over by thick veils of self-interest, this country feels that it has one thousand enemies and hardly a single friend.

It is at times like these that Israel takes comfort that its uniqueness also consists in the fact that it is not only a Jewish State but a universal brotherhood, that throughout the world the Jewish communities can be counted upon to rally fearlessly to its support. Most notable among such communities is that of the United States which comprises one half of the whole Jewish people today. When one subtracts, as sadly one must, the 2,500,000 Jews behind the Iron Curtain as an effective element, then American Jewry bulks even larger.

The support which American Jewry gives to Israel cannot be measured merely in terms of money, vital though this is, and despite the fact that it forms the overwhelming proportion of gift assistance to Israel. More important is the quality of human service behind the fund-raising. The dedicated and devoted service to the pro-Israel cause of leading Jewish members of every community in the country must have perceptible moral effect in promoting Israel's cause in the eyes of the nation since the men and women who serve Israel in America are not only outstanding Jews but also noted Americans.

This week a group of the leaders of the United Jewish Appeal has arrived in Israel on what has been described as a fact-finding mission. These 35 personalities led by Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg, the General Chairman of the UJA, and Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, its executive Vice-Chairman, have already investigated the work of the Joint Distribution Committee in Europe and a detachment will go from Israel to view what is happening to our people in threatened North Africa.

The mission will find that it has come to Israel at a crucial moment in the life of the country. The latest reports show that the tendency for exports to rise in relation to imports is at last beginning to gather momentum with all the promise of eventual economic viability that this implies. But there are dark shadows on the horizon. The latest policies of the American Government in arming the Arab states are bound, if implemented, to set up a new arms race in the area which will impose almost a breaking strain on Israel's gravely extended economic system.

Moreover, after a lull in immigration during which the Jewish Agency was able to make some progress in the all-important tasks of consolidation and absorption, there are signs that the situation in North Africa may worsen suddenly during 1955, setting off a new wave of immigration into Israel. Most will be unskilled workers, and even if the bulk of them can be sent direct to the land, they will pose grave problems as Israel's whole agricultural policy is at a turning point today with the emphasis on produce which requires a type of farming calling for costly development which cannot yield quick returns.

There is no doubt these new needs of Israel will impress themselves on the minds of the fact-finding mission which will accurately assess what needs to be done and which will stimulate its "constituency" to carry it out as faithfully and brilliantly as it did the mobilization of the $65m. consolidation loan which made U.S. Jewry's contribution to Israel this year so memorable.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT FAROD

Immigrants Again Sent to Unprepared Village

By a Special Correspondent

A FEW weeks ago some shiploads of immigrants arrived in Israel from North Africa. They were to be the 'guinea pigs' of the new project "From Ship to Settlement." Instead of spending an indefinite period in the *ma'abara*, they were to be taken directly to the villages where they would make their permanent homes. The plan was not carried out altogether successfully since some of the villages concerned had not been warned of their arrival. With a new experiment, mishaps could be expected to occur, but one could hardly have expected that exactly the same mistakes would be repeated a few weeks later.

At the beginning of this week, 500 immigrants — the fifth group in this project — arrived from Morocco, Tunis and Egypt on the s.s. Golden Isles, (the former Kedmah). In Haifa Port, they were handled with speed, efficiency and understanding. They passed through passport registration, currency controls, health inspection and customs, and finally, before being loaded onto lorries, were given refreshments.

By midday, most of them were on their trucks heading for one of four work villages, two in the Northern Negev, one near Lydda and the fourth in Galilee. This correspondent, after meeting the immigrants on board ship, drove ahead of the group making for Farod, a village nine kilometres from Meron, on the main Acre-Safad highway. There he learned to his astonishment that again no definite information about the ship's arrival and that the immigrants were on their way had been passed.

The last word the village had was that the ship would dock either the following day or later. The bitterness of the village instructor was understandable when we told him that we had been informed in Jerusalem 24 hours previously of the exact hour of arrival of the ship. The only explanation which can be imagined is that attempts which may have been made to reach Farod through the nearest telephone had failed. But the instructor said that on urgent occasions in the past, a jeep had been sent from Haifa, less than two hours away.

Makeshift Mobilisation

The remaining hour before the trucks were to arrive was lost in attempts at makeshift mobilisation. The scattered nature of the village made speedy action well-nigh impossible. The newly-built concrete houses were there—two rooms for each family, but all of them were filled with filth and rubbie left by the builders, or were being used to store building materials. Water to the village had been cut off that day as piping was being laid to the new houses. There was also excellent household equipment for each new family, but that too was stored in a hut on the far side of the village. In short, when the immigrants descended from their lorries at four in the afternoon — with but less than two hours of daylight in which to do anything — practically nothing was ready.

Most of the immigrants were either too tired, too busy pacifying their thirsty children, or understandably complaining about this reception which was so different from what they had anticipated, to do more than cluster around their luggage. The instructor gathered some volunteers from among the more socially minded members of the village, who themselves occupied the site only one year ago, to open the stores and begin distributing the equipment. The state in which the houses had been left, was a final shock that caused frustration among several of the women, whose vision of getting quickly into their houses and making some sort of meal for their children was rudely shattered.

By nightfall the instructor and his volunteers had succeeded in "settling" more than half of the newcomers in their homes. As I left the village, the others were still dejectedly sitting on their luggage, some of them already talking about leaving for Beersheba and other places where they had relatives, and complaining bitterly that despite promises made, they had been separated from their friends.

A number of simple and obvious measures can be taken to avoid such occurrences which may endanger the entire project. A week before the arrival of the immigrants, a tour of inspection should be made by Jewish Agency officials to ensure that everything has been prepared. If the villagers are unable to handle this by themselves, assistance should be made available. The instructor should know when the immigrants will arrive at his village at least one day before the ship reaches port. Each group should be accompanied from the ship to the village. All equipment should be in the houses before the immigrants arrive. A welcoming committee consisting of responsible residents of the village should be on hand to greet the arrivals and unload the trucks; many drivers seem to feel that lending a hand is against union practices. Light refreshments at least should be prepared, so that the children, if no one else, would have something to eat and drink on arrival, especially since they have had their last meal eight to ten hours earlier.

Apart from these obvious steps, all of which could be undertaken without difficulty, a long-range campaign should be initiated to drive home, among the villagers and their instructors, the point that it is not enough to demand new settlers: real efforts must be made to have the newcomers feel they are welcomed and wanted from the first moment of their arrival. The first impression on alighting from the truck may be decisive. Material necessities and work are being provided, but this must be backed up by a continuation of the understanding shown to the newcomers at the port.

Matisse One of Era's Greatest

By NEVILE WALLIS

WITH the death of Henri Matisse there passes into history the name of an internationally celebrated artist, a name which has long been associated with that of Picasso.

Though eventually outpaced by the unceasing inventiveness of his old friend and rival, Matisse's place in the history of art is secure. His summary expression of form and movement has been widely imitated. It culminated in his brilliant decorations of the chapel at Vence, in southern France, which task of his old age he carried out or supervised down to the last detail. Matisse desired to give this "the lightness and joyousness of springtime which never lets anyone suspect the labour it has cost." The same could be said of any of his deceptively simple paintings.

MATISSE

Son of a grain merchant and an artistically inclined mother, Henri Matisse was born in 1869 in northern France, intended for the law, he studied art in Paris under Bouguereau and, more profitably, under Gustave Moreau. Beginning as an almost academic draughtsman, Matisse was influenced at first by Impressionism and then by Gauguin. A more lasting inspiration, however, was Cézanne, and Matisse movingly acknowledged this when he presented Cézanne's "Baigneuses" to the Petit Palais.

Meanwhile, in 1898, Matisse had married Amelie Payrayre, a handsome Toulousaine who posed — later with her young family — for his early pictures. These were years of hard struggle for Matisse, despite the respect he won from an enlightened few for his exhibits at the Salon d'Automne and with the Indépendants. His wife went out to work, and their affairs were hardly improved even when he achieved notoriety as the leader of the Fauve movement in company with Derain and Vlaminck.

Encouraged by Leo Stern, and powerfully supported in England by Roger Fry, Matisse gradually overcame opposition. After 1908 his reputation began to grow outside France, and his landscapes, figures and still-life compositions became increasingly sought after. Most characteristic, perhaps, are his languid odalisques, and his use of a sweeping brush and large planes of colour to fill in the masses of these essentially linear designs. He would often make many versions of a subject.

His work in many other mediums includes sculpture, which he practised for years almost in secret, surprising Londoners when his bronzes were shown at the Tate Gallery in 1953. The simplifications and distortions of these figures closely follow the development of his painting, which may be considered more important. Matisse was, indeed, a craftsman of many parts.

He was by nature temperamental. He could be testy at work, but he was considerate in his relations, and the formal break-up of his marriage after 40 years of partnership distressed him greatly. His bearded, quizzical features revealed also his capacity for intense concentration.

Many of his thoughtful utterances are memorable. "A Cezanne is a moment of the artist, while a Sisley is a moment of nature," came out, unpremeditated, in conversation. His son Pierre, who recorded the remark, is well known in New York as an art-dealer. *Copyright*

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations The Israel-Arab issue forced itself into the forefront of the debate in the British House of Commons on the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. The Security Council debate on the seizure of the Bat Galim was adjourned indefinitely when the Egyptian delegate, Dr. Mahmoud Azmi, collapsed and died while speaking. Representatives of five Arab states made an unsuccessful *demarche* to the U.S. Department of State to alter arrangements for the presentation of credentials in Jerusalem by the new U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Lawson, who arrived this week. The new U.K. Ambassador, Mr. Nicholls, arrived earlier in the week.

Security Rav-Aluf Dayan met with TSO Chief-of-Staff General Burns in an attempt to break the deadlock over conditions for the signing of the "commanders agreement." Fire was opened on a border police unit guarding workers near Givat Oz and one policeman was wounded. An Israel army routine patrol was engaged from across the border near Kissufim. Two houses at Pattish were blown up by saboteurs from Gaza.

Visitors A Study Mission composed of UJA leaders arrived for consultations with the Government and Jewish Agency. Over 70 delegates from 25 countries gathered in Jerusalem for the annual meeting of the International Social Security Association. Distinguished visitors and members of the Weizmann Memorial Committee from the U.S. and Britain gathered in Rehovot on the second anniversary of the passing of the First President, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, also marked by the nation as Balfour Day.

Labour Relations Work stopped at the Strauchler Crate factory in Tiberias when the Mayor and Histadrut veterans successfully prevented the transfer of a large mechanical saw to the firm's Natanya plant. Tradesmen closed their shops on the 30th day after the suicide of Israel Sinai to protest "excessive tax assessments," although the Witkon Enquiry Committee's report published earlier in the week absolved the tax authorities of any responsibility for Sinai's death.

Readers' Letters

KATAMON SEWERAGE

Editor, the Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should like to ask a few questions in connection with an article "Jerusalem Cesspies" Flow By Maternity Hospital" in your issue of October 26. Your reporter says that Mr. Ezra Levy, who built "Beit Gil", will soon be tried for contravening city regulations in building only one eight-metre cesspit instead of two, each of 60-metres pits. On June 1, 1953, I applied to Mr. Glickman-Porush, Deputy Mayor in charge of sanitation about this matter and already then was informed that the "Beit Gil" cesspit was insufficient for the size of the house.

Why was permission given to occupy this house? Was any disciplinary or legal action taken against the official responsible for issuing the permit to occupy the house? Since Mr. E. Levy is not the owner of the house, what remedy can his trial bring to the present situation? Why did it take 20 months for the Municipality to "seek legal advice"? Why should the present owners of the house (the occupants) evade their responsibility for the public damage they are doing and burden the rate payers with the expense of emptying the cesspit almost daily? Since obviously two new large cesspits must be built — you can't go on emptying the existing one day by day for the next 40 years — what steps is the Municipality taking to extract from the builder or owners the means to have them built with the least possible delay?

And while on the subject, why is no action being taken against the joint owners of the nearby Biberman Houses, whose overflowing cesspits have formed stagnant pools which are breeding places for flies and mosquitoes?

Yours, etc.,
J. GOLDSCHMIDT
Jerusalem, October 26.

"Eli's uncle says that this is certainly no country for a Republican"

Theatre Notes

Tel Aviv Serves Different Dinner

Chamber Theatre: The Man Who Came to Dinner, by George Kaufman and Moss Hart. Hebrew by Dahlia Ben Amots. Directed by Hy Kalus. Settings by Joseph Carl and Eva Hegadus.

FIFTEEN years ago "The Man Who Came to Dinner" hit Broadway with a considerable impact. It was an hilarious farce based on the foibles of the malicious and venomous Alexander Woollcott, reigning wit of a coterie of sophisticates who gathered in the Algonquin Hotel in the centre of New York and were widely quoted and emulated by every one with the ambition to be in the swim. George Kaufman and Moss Hart were members in good standing of this group. They were able to lampoon the antics of Woollcott so cleverly that that gentleman, enjoying a temporary immortality, actually played the principal role of Sheridan Whiteside in some of the out-of-town performances of "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

How the play has stood the test of time or how it has gone over into Hebrew is a different story. Personally I feel that there is little in common between the idiom of the Algonquin round table and, let us say, the idiom of the sidewalk tables of the Cassit in Tel Aviv. The man who came to dinner and stayed to bedevil the simple kindly people in a small Mid-western town would be completely out of place in Petah Tikva. Possibly if the production at the Chamber Theatre had been paced with the rapidity which the play's action demanded and if the barbed and broad humour had been put across with the proper punch, we might still have had a very hilarious farce. As it was, many of the grotesque situations were passed by without even a smile and only the more sophisticated amongst the first night audience found the lines really funny.

Copied Characters

Hy Kalus, who directed the play, chose to make it as much a copy of the original and the cinema version as his memory and research would permit. There was no attempt at an interpretation of the Kaufman-Hart comedy. Michael Gor, who played the lead, was made up to look exactly like Monty Woolley, the first Sheridan Whiteside, with remarkable success. His performance was an imitation of Woolley rather than a rendition of the character of Whiteside.

All the cast, with the exception of Batia Lancet as Maggie Cutler and Nathan Cogan as Bert Jefferson were imitating someone else. Hanna Meron, who is a very clever actress, and can play the part of a strumpet as well as any actress I know, gave a uninspired copy of Carol Channing of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes". Jacob Zur's impression of Harpo Marx was a routine music-hall take-off. Miriam Bernstein-Cohen and Hanan Simtai were the unfortunate Mr. and Mrs. Stanley upon whom the visitation of Sheridan Whiteside fell. Moshe Hurgel as Dr. Bradley, and Dvora Kaider as the nurse, Miss Preen, just missed being the real comedy relief. The settings of Joseph Carl and Eva Hegadus were a very good imitation of a fairly prosperous Mid-western home.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Radio Review

Specialists to Form Union

THE decision of radio workers to form a union is sensible. Despite nearly 30 years of distinguished service and national recognition of its importance, there is still no official acknowledgment of the existence of radio as a special profession, requiring particular skills and training. Thus, the radio writer, producer or announcer is regarded as just another official, whose rights are protected, with thousands of others, in the Civil Servants or Jewish Agency Workers Union. A specialist with the highly skilled job of assembling and producing the news and newsreel features can only belong to the Journalists' Association. The Radio Engineers, often saddled with responsibility for three simultaneous broadcasts, belong to the Union of Post Office Workers. Radio is everybody's handmaiden and nobody's mistress.

Radio is a profession, and radio workers have as much right to individual recognition as, say, musicians or performers. They have the advantage of being concentrated into an easily definable sphere, and although under varying auspices, all branches have united in launching the new venture — Kol Yisrael (under the Prime Minister's Office), Kol Zion Lagola (the World Zionist Organization) and the engineers (Ministry of Posts). The position of the Galei Zahal staff, under Army regulations, is still obscure, but in any case its members have expressed personal support.

The disadvantage of a radio workers union is the variety of tasks it must incorporate. There are, however, useful precedents in similar unions abroad. Nearly all progressive countries have recognized the radio workers as a union. The B.B.C., after a long period of initial discussion, accepted the Staff Association as a trade union representing all workers on B. B. C. premises — programme staff, engineers, administrators, secretaries and even caterers. Obviously a studio secretary who does the same job as a secretary in another office deserves no extra consideration. On the other hand, there are in radio secretaries who have key responsibilities, e.g. in the complicated job of the disposition of studios and equipment, and are entitled to recognition.

The Radio Workers Union is still in its initial stages, but it should be able to count on public support. Of course, it remains to be seen whether the new union will support the demands of radio critics, or demand their suppression.

Football Relay

Praise all round for those responsible for the Arsenal-Tel Aviv Maccabi relay. Primarily thanks are due to the B.B.C. engineers and commentators for the initiative and execution. The contribution at this end should not be overlooked; the technicians made a special effort and the programme planners had the imagination to postpone the late news. There must have been more listeners at 11 o'clock that night than at any time since the Knesset debate on the Prague trials — which goes to show the tremendous appeal and excitement of a direct relay as contrasted with a recording. It was also lucky that the match broadcast was not that against Wolverhampton Wanderers.

As an advocate of radio humour, I dare not cavil at the two 'one-act' plays offered last Thursday. They were obviously meant to be funny, and if I found them about as amusing as a talk in the series 'Building the State' that must be because I have a peculiar sense of humour. I am assured that there were listeners who were actually amused, so I will not dwell on my own mirthlessness. Instead, I will throw a bouquet to the unexpected historionic revelation by Paltiel Lifshitz in the first piece: and laud the initiative that permitted us a pleasant little sketch without any pretensions at social uplift or classical content.

Finally, a word of appreciation for some of the light music programmes recently heard on Saturday mornings ("Mikado," Oklahoma' etc.). I hope that this policy is not transient.

Pick of Next Week's Listening: Arthur Gelbrun's compositions (tomorrow at 3): 'Science and You' (Sunday at 9.30): Copland's 'Rodeo' (Monday at 7): Voltaire's 'Candide' (Monday at 9.05): Erich Walter Sternberg's String Quartet No.1 (Monday at 10.05).

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Yesterday's Press

Elections Change Little for ME

MOST Thursday morning newspapers commented on the result of the American elections, the importance of which, notes "Zmanim" (Progressive), was of course far greater for American domestic than foreign policy. The Democratic victory is partly at least a protest against certain policy trends which appear to endanger American democracy in the eyes of the elector. The paper does not expect major changes in American Middle East policy and says that it will call for major diplomatic efforts on our part in future too.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) writes that the American Jewish community includes members and sympathizers of both major parties and that Republicans as well as Democrats have protested against arms supplies to the Arab states.

"Herut" warns against "illusions" (without however specifying who, if anyone, is nursing them) and writes that it is not up to the American but only to the Israel elector to change America's anti-Israel policy. The paper expresses the hope that the Israel citizen too will eventually reach sufficient political maturity to understand that the party in power in this country has to be defeated.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) notes that the main Democratic victories came in states where international problems were not at issue at all. "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) feels that though the Democratic party constitutes no real alternative to the Administration many electors voted for it to register their dissatisfaction and protest. In the stalemate which has been created, it may be easier for Israel representatives to find a willing ear in Washington. The paper opposes, however, the old approach of proposing the integration of Israel into a Western defence scheme in the Middle East. Such a suggestion indirectly sanctions arms shipments to the Arab countries.

"Omer" (Histadrut) believes that U.S. foreign policy is bi-partisan and yet it finds it difficult to deny that Middle Eastern issues, including arms shipments to the Arab governments, were of some importance in the election campaign. This is shown by the fact that many Republican and Democratic candidates came out against arms supplies for the Arab countries.

Ike's Prestige

"Ha'aretz" (Non-Party) says that the extremist Republican right wing may now argue that the party was defeated because it was "too liberal". General Eisenhower's prestige is an important asset for the G.O.P. but his popularity is likely to diminish if the President becomes a party politician.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) continues to expound the stand of its party in support of the "justified strike of the merchants" while a correspondent in "Davar" (Histadrut) says that the financial worries of the Communist party and its newspaper will probably soon be over if the Communists will make it their policy to serve speculators and black-marketeers together with "Herut" and the "Anti-Communist League". Editorially, "Davar" comments on Mr. Eden's statement in the House of Commons and says that the west should now supplement the 1950 declaration with real guarantees.

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